INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 58 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1935 TWENTY PAGES

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Home Department's Latest Discovery

USE OF RIFLE BY SEVA DAL MEMBERS?

Aney's Cut Motion Carried Inspite Of Craik's Allegations

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. M. S. Aney's token cut in the Home Department estimates was carried by a small majority. The Opposition's invitation for responsiveness by the Government sounded more like an appeal than a challenge. The mover put his case moderately, mainly on the grounds of Civil Disobedience Prisoners still unreleased.

Individual speakers made passing reference to the hardships of detenus and the severity of the anti-terrorist activities of the Government.

No other instance of repressive laws or administrative action was addressed.

Sir N. N. Sarkar's plea that there were very few Civil Disobedience prisoners still unreleased and those were connected with some form of violence, tried to pour oil on troubled waters.

But the Home Member in a passionate mood refused to show any sympathy for those convicted or suspected of terrorism.

The main ground of the motion was lightly brushed aside. The Opposition Leader spoke in a moderate and conciliatory vein. In a singularly passionless speech he disclaimed sympathy with violence and mentioned instances of harmless organisations still under ban.

TIPS TO OPPOSITION.

The Opposition still has to learn the art of effective parliamentary opposition by distributing the subjects among competent debaters in their ranks marshalling facts and arguments both to prevent wearisome repetition and to ensure effective pointed rejoinder each time the Official spokesmen make their points.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. Aney's cut motion censoring the Government's repressive policy was carried by the Assembly by 63 votes to 58.

When the Legislative Assembly resumed discussion in demands for grants to-day. Mr Aney, leader of the Nationalist Party moved for a cut of Rs. 100 in the demands for the Home Department. He raised the question of the repressive policy which the Government had been pursuing even after the civil disobedience movement had been withdrawn. He asked where was the need for continuing the policy of repression now that those, who were the leaders of the civil disobedience movement, had practically abandoned it and come into the legislature. He recognised the fact that repression might be necessary sometimes, but that must be only in extraordinary circumstances. Now that the Congressmen, asked Mr. Aney, had withdrawn the movement, where was the need for detaining civil disobedience prisoners and the keeping in the armoury of the Government those ordinances and acts?

Sir Henry Craik: Civil disobedience has not been abandoned.

Mr. Aney: Don't make a distinction between abandonment and withdrawal as an excuse for keeping those ordinances and acts and keeping in jail so many youths.

PUTTING OFF PEACE.

This attitude, continued the speaker, only creates a certain amount of hostility in the mind of the people and renders the day of reconciliation between the Government and the people more remote. What is the use, he asked, of punishing permanently those people who took part in the cviil disobedience movement? The Congressmen had come into the Assembly to give the Government a chance of proving to the people, through some substantial gesture, that constitutional methods would take them nearer their goal. Not only hundreds of young men but several organisations had been banned, the Hindustan Seva Dal body was one and the Assembly had asked for a removal of the ban on the Khudai Khitmatgars. What was the Government reply?

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Aney asked the Government to grasp the hand extended to them, otherwise, those who had laid down arms might again take to them and resume the struggle. Let the Government, he said, read the writing on the wall that repression had failed and release the prisoners, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and create peace and goodwill, so essential for progress.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir congratulated Mr. Aney on his speech, which was worthy of a man of his high character and standing. He recalled that Sir Harry Haig had not asked the Congress to abandon Civil Disobedience for ever, but to withdraw it without any time-limit. The speaker said that none could say who, when the time came, might adopt measures other than constitutional, but the time might come, when the European Group might adopt such methods. The point to-day was that the Government must grasp the hand extended and prove that the constitutional method was more effective than the other and release the Civil Disobedience prisoners.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir did not agree with Mr. Aney that persons convicted of sedition should be released, in such cases, he said, the law must take its own course. He would therefore support Mr. Aney unless the Government gave a satisfactory reply and suggested that the Government should intervene in the debate.

Sir Nripendra Sircar responding, said that while the Home Member would give a detailed reply, he wanted to know what was the issue between the Government and Sir Cowasji. The issue between the Government and Mr. Aney was that Mr. Aney wanted the release of prisoners convicted after civil disobedience had been withdrawn, and the detenus. But, continued Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Cowasji had urged the release of civil disobedience prisoners. The Law Member said that there were no such

(Continued on page 20)

FATAL 'PLANE ACCIDENT AT VERSOVA

Aeroplane Crashes Into The Sea

Body Of Pilot Extricated From Machine Under Water

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI, March 8.

A fatal aeroplane crash occurred to-day on the Versova shores at 5 p.m., when a 'plane stated to be belonging to the Bombay Flying Club, nose-dived into sea, three hundred feet from the shore.

Body Extricated

The victim is stated to be one Donald Lestrange, whose body was recovered from the wreck by fishermen and police who hurried to the scene of crash, in boats and took out the body.

An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of death due to multiple injuries was returned. The body is kept at Andheri, pending formal identification.

Crashes Into Sea

It is stated, the 'plane took off from the Juhu aerodrome and was circling over the Versova Beach. It nose-dived and crashed into the sea, its propeller getting stuck up in the bottom of the sea, and its tail remaining above water.

Inspector C. V. Oran and Sub-Inspector Mangoli went to the spot and an inquest was held.

The aeroplane carries the signs G.T.A.D.S.

DETAILS

An European pilot was killed, when an aeroplane belonging to the Bombay Flying Club, burst into flames and crashed into the sea at Versova, three miles away from the Juhu Aerodrome, on Friday evening.

The wreckage was promptly brought ashore and Mr. Donald Lestrange, the pilot, who was in the pit, was found to have been very severely scalded all over. First aid was rendered, but he died before regaining consciousness.

A message was sent to the Juhu Aerodrome and the Ground Superintendent and other officers hurried to the scene. Meanwhile the Andheri Police who arrived at the scene of the tragedy took charge of investigations.

Those who were on the beach at the time said that they saw the machine flying over the sea face and it appeared to be going smoothly, when all of a sudden the 'plane was seen enveloped in flames and crashed into the sea. Fortunately the sea was at low tide and the wreckage was brought ashore.

Lestrange was 20 years old and a pupil of the Juhu Flying Club.

FIRE HAVOC IN THE CITY

Factory Completely Gutted, Losses Amount To About Five Lakhs

The Halderelli Manufacturing and Pressing Factory at Tank Bunder Road was completely gutted by a devastating fire which broke out in the cotton cleaning room on Friday evening.

The damage to the Mill and its contents is reported to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5 lacs.

The conflagration rose sky high and raged for fully two hours before it was brought under control.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

It appears that an Engineer was testing a machine which was recently repaired in the cotton cleaning department, when some cotton waste caught fire. Attempts to put out the fire in that room having failed, it began to spread very rapidly, and the alarm was sounded. Several Fire Brigades arrived on the scene, but owing to the low pressure of the water, all the Brigades could not operate for about 10 minutes. The water was then turned on at full pressure and hoses were squirting from all sides on the raging flames.

There was a large stock of cotton bales, wool, timber and cotton waste in the mill which were destroyed by fire.

The Byculla police were on the scene and took charge of the investigations.

JAWAHARLAL AND U. P. GOVT.

Official Circles Deny Reported Offer Of Release

LUCKNOW, March 8.

With reference to an Allahabad message regarding Government's willingness to release Pandit Jawaharlal forthwith if he were to go abroad for the treatment of his wife, official circles deny knowledge of any such intention on the part of the U.P. Government.

Though it is felt that there should be no objection to Pandit Jawaharlal's release on this condition, it is pointed out that the question primarily concerns the Government of Bengal and the Government of India and not the U.P. Government, as it was under the orders of the Bengal Government that the Pandit was tried and imprisoned.—A. P.

STUDENTS GIVE ULTIMATUM

LAHORE, March 7.

Although the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has closed the Institute for a fortnight in the hope that the guardians of the boys may bring them round the students on strike have pursued their plan of self-determination.

Further, through a notice to the President of the Managing Board (a copy of which they have sent to His Excellency the Governor "for kind intervention") they have informed the Board that unless the Institute is opened within seven days they will themselves arrange efficient teachers and restart the institute in the same building.

They reiterate that they earnestly wish to be taught and all they want is efficient teachers and their institute to be recognised by the University as other Technical Institutes are. "We feel our grievances are just and are prepared to suffer for it."—A. P.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Ranga To Raise Question Of Calcutta Raids And Arrests

TERMS TO JAWAHAR

Is It Government's Idea To Extern Pandit, Asks Nilkanth Das

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., has given notice of a motion of adjournment to discuss a definite and urgent matter of public importance, namely the policy underlying the raids on the offices of the various Labour, Peasant and Socialist organisations, including the Railway Workers' Union and the arrests of prominent workers connected with the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Ranga has also given notice of a short notice question, asking whether it is a fact that an offer has been made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that if he agreed, he would be allowed to go abroad with his wife.

The questioner enquires if it is so, why has it been made and what are the exact terms of the offer. Has it anything to do with the illness of his wife, Kamala Nehru and when does Pandit Nehru's term of imprisonment come to an end in the normal course of things.—A. P.

NILKANTH DAS' QUESTIONS

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Pandit Nilkanth Das in a short notice question submitted to-day, seeks information as to whether Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been given the option of leaving India with his wife as an alternative to imprisonment, and if so, for how long, who will pay the passage and expenses abroad, and also whether the Government's idea is to extern Pandit under some Law or Regulation?

BAN ON COMMUNISTS.

By another short notice queston, Pandit Nilkanth Das wants to know if 13 Labour and Socialist organisations have been declared illegal in Calcutta. Are all Communist bodies and what is according to Government, Communist Organisations? The reasons of the ban and the character of the activities of the condemned organisations also are sought to be elucidated.—United Press.

PUZZLE FOR LEAGUE

Turko-Bulgarian Trouble And Concentration Of Troops

GENEVA, March 8.

League circles are frankly puzzled by the sudden agitation in the Balkans as evidenced by the Bulgarian and Turkish representations. Neither of these nations is credited with bellicose intentions, especially as the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 men.

The only explanation for the recent concentrations of troops is found in the Turkish fears of danger from another Mediterranean state and he fact of her being very friendly with Soviet enables her to move troops from the Soviet frontier to Thrace. Only source of conflict between the Turks and Bulgarians has been the large scale emigration of Moslems from Bulgaria for some months as a consequence whereof, the emigrants parted with their belongings for a mere song, which impelled Turkey to intervene on their behalf.—Reuter.

SAILORS TO GO BUT SHIPS TO REMAIN

Rumanian Orders For Greeks In Her Waters

BUCHAREST, March 8.

All the Greek sailors of military age in the Rumanian waters have been ordered to return to Athens and the Greek ships at present due to proceed to Greece have been ordered not to move.—Reuter.

REBELS BOMBARD SALONICA

PARIS, March 8.

Salonika has been bombarded by the insurgents after fighting wherein both sides suffered heavy losses, according to the "Paris Soir".

Sea battle is expected which may prove decisive.—Reuter's Special.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

PATNA, March 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who returned from his village home in Saran District to-day is proceeding to-night to Wardha, where he is expected to stay till March 19.—A. P.

What Now, Lawrence Of Arabia?

AIRCRAFTMAN SHAW SAYS HE HAS DONE HAS GONE TOO WITH THE R.A.F.

Here's a new mystery of Lawrence of Arabia. Or is it a riddle of Aircraftman Shaw? Who knows? Only Lawrence of Arabia and Aircraftman Shaw—and neither will tell.

These facts, as the police say, are known.

A few years ago the romantic Lawence of Arabia vanished. And there in his place, in olly overalls, stood Aircraftman Shaw.

The aircraftman did special duty for the R.A.F. He was posted to Bridlington, working on bombing targets.

A couple of days ago Aircraftman Shaw put on his "civvies," told his landlady he was leaving the R.A.F., got on his motor-cycle, and set off in the direction of Dorset. And near Moreton, in Dorset, in his home.

Last night a man rode up to the cottage on a motor-cycle. He looked like Aircraftman Shaw, and he looked like Lawrence of Arabia.

He denied being either. Indeed, he refused to give his name.

He did admit coming from Bridlington, but to all other questions his simple reply was: 'Nothing to say."

He hid his face when a flash lamp was shone on him.

"It is 10.45," he said. "You're late for an interview." But the time, I told him, was 9.30 p.m. "Then I must be fast," he said. "I can't tell. My future? I cannot tell you."

Mr. Shaw is referred to in the village as the Uncrowned King of the Arabs.—"Daily Mirror."

JUSTICE PARTY RESIGNATIONS

12 Members Out To Form An Independent 'Bloc'

MADRAS, March 8.

Twelve members of the Justice Council Party including the Kumara Raja Muthiah Chettiar, have resgined from the Party and have addressed the Secretary, Legislative Council, asking him to allot to them a separate 'bloc'. They propose to form a new party called the Independents. Four of them are nominated members.

The objects of the Party will be set forth in a manifesto which they propose to issue shortly, but one of their aims will be to act in opposition to the ministers, and their policy.—A. P.

NO EARLY RETURN OF BOY KING

SINGAPORE, March 8.

There is little likelihood of the school-boy King of Siam returning to Bangkok in the near future, his health not being good.

The most interesting figure of the Regency of the New Council is Prince Adhitya, ex-Private Secretary to Prajadhipok who joined the People's Party last year without the King's consent.—Reuter.

Hoare Down With Chill

LONDON, March 8.

Sir Samuel Hoare has been confined to the house with chill.

His condition is not serious.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS

An Allahabad message says:

A serious motor car accident which occurred on Friday morning resulted in severe injuries to a child of Professor P. K. Acharya of the Allahabad University.—A. P.

A Lahore message says:

By a smart piece of detective work the Lahore Police have made an arrest which is expected to lead to the capture of an entire gang responsible for this week's dacoitty at Motasinghwala, ten miles from Lahore, in which four persons were seriously injured by gunfire and lathi blows.—A. P.

ITALY AND GREEK REVOLT

(Special Cable.)

ROME, March 8.

The cruiser "Trento" and the sloops "Damosto" and "Pigafetta" left for the Dodecanese Islands to stand by in case of danger to Italians arising from the Greek revolt. The vessels will thereafter proceed to the Aegean Sea. The Dodecanese were recently put under Martial Law and arrests were made owing to the reported revolt of the Islanders who are almost entirely Greek against the Italian rule. The centre of disturbance was the Island of Calymnos. The Dodecanese were occupied by Italy during the Italo-Turkish War in 1912, then transferred to Greece in 1920 but the new Fascist Government repudiated the cession of 1922.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Applications are invited for the hand of a young lady, of a highly **honoured** and distinguished Shiah Muslim family, Western India, in affluent circumstances, brought up in Mussalman traditions, well-educated in European schools in India, pleasing in appearance, healthy, of light complexion, firm features, broad and liberal views, not in parda, affable, virtuous and unmarried. Applicant must be a man of about 30, well-educated, cultured and of good family, refined, with an assured income of at least 300—400 p.m., must supply fullest particulars of himself as to age, family, education, health, means, position, character, and supply references and photograph of himself, before requiring any further particulars of the young lady than above. On his particulars being found satisfactory, fullest particulars will be supplied of the young lady. No alliance is sought or will be made except on proposal after acquaintance with the young lady and free consent. All papers must be returned and in honour all matters must be kept in absolute confidence. Apply Box No. 3676, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately by European Electrical Engineering firm an accountant with knowledge of costing, preparing balance sheet, etc. State experience and salary expected Box No. 3828, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Gujarati knowing good correspondence and Typewriting, Shorthand will get preference. Apply Box 3816, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Secretary one who has managed mills affairs independently for five years and has acquired experience of all mills departments need apply the Maharana Mills Ltd., Porbandar, Kathiawar. (3820).

Wanted two Graduates for East Africa. Those knowing Gujarati accounts and well versed in cotton business need apply to Nanji Kalidas, c/o the Maharana Mills, Ltd., Porbandar, Kathiawar. (3821).

Wanted experienced erectors, fitters and carpenters for erecting Spinning Machinery. Those having thorough experience need only apply with testimonials to Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd. 58/64 Custom House Road, Fort (3833).

Wanted private lady teacher, full time, for three girls studying fifth fourth and first standards of Matric and Cambridge examination courses at home. Thorough in all subjects. Second language French. Lodging provided without board. Apply immediately full details, minimum salary, to Dr. Uttamsingh, Bungalow 35, Bikaner. (3818).

Wanted Energetic Unemployed Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue Free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: Capable representatives for an old, popular Indian Life Office in every part of Kathiawar on decent salary and commission. Experienced in the line preferred. Write P. Box 212, Bombay. (3740).

Wanted Inspector of Weights and Measures on Rs. 100-5-2-150 with Rs. 20 conveyance allowance per month on one year's probation who should be Graduate of recognised University in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering or Physics and Mathematics or Second or First Class Diplomaholder in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, or of Poona or Karachi N. E. D. Engineering College and know well English and Gujarati. Apply stating age, nationality, experience before 20th March, 1935, to President, District Local Board, Surat. (9736).

Wanted at once some Capable Assistants as Store-keeper to push the sale of Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and House rent extra. All correspondence must be in English. For particulars apply immediately to "BECPWO", Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3812).

Wanted a Litho Transferer, knowing Litho Stone and Zinc Plates Transfer Process. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3795).

Wanted one Litho Artist, knowing to work on Litho Stones and Zinc Plates. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3796).

Wanted—Gujarati speaking M.A. M.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.T.S.T.C. male or female teachers; trained teachers able to conduct classes on Montessori methods in primary department; teachers for drawing, painting, handicraft, physical culture and scouting; a clerk conversant with English and Gujarati methods of bookkeeping, accountancy and typing. Only those trained and experienced should apply. Pay according to qualifications and previous experience with benefits of provident fund. Apply before 8th April stating terms to the Principal, Shrimati Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle. (3825).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted in Bank, Insurance or any distinguished Company Branch Manager's or any responsible post for which required amount will be deposited. Please apply Box 3774. "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let: At Andheri Dawood Bag. Airy Block of four rooms with servant quarter. Apply within. Naranji Devji. (3837).

12. TO BE LET

To Let: Airy and commodious third floor flat of "Kennaway House," at Procter Road, Grant Road. Apply Mali within. (3817).

To Let at Khar, 12th Road near Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, a fine bungalow with electric light, outhouses, garden, garage and soakage tank. Rent moderate. Apply F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort. (3826)

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66. Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (3835).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

M. G. Midget de Luxe 4 Seater Sports (unregistered 75 m.p.h. 35 M.P.G. 2550) Genuine buyers need apply Box No. 3822, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matric 1935—Also Low Standards—experienced aged tutor seeks students (boys or girls) at their residence (also Suburbs), Please apply immediately Box 3838, "Bombay Chronicle."

Universal Typewriter Company: Specialist in Shorthand and Typewriting Tuition. Secondhand Remington, Underwood Typewriters for sale. Opposite Gloria Church, Byculla. (3831).

Remember Senior Cambridge Institute for Ajmer Intermediate, Cambridge Senior and Punjab Matriculation. Every day counts in one's career. Join to-day Senior Cambridge Institute, opp Amin Nursery, near Congress House. (9173).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3785).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Partner or financier, who can invest 10 to 15 thousand in well going factory dealing with foreigners. Profit 30 per cent guaranteed money quite safe. Apply Box No. 3832, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Money advanced on Hundi, Jewellery, Motors, Property, Furniture Shares and on personal Security at moderate interest. Write Box No. 3836, "Bombay Chronicle."

Loans upto ten lacs arranged on inheritance rights mortgages of Estates, Jewellery, Factory, Goods Cinema, Films, Studios, Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road, Bible Building, Bombay. (3827)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Experienced and hardworking travelling Agents all over India for the sale of our Hosiery and cloth goods. Commission will be allowed. Please apply sharp for particulars to: Hamira Mal Ram Kishen Sethi & Co., Ludhiana. (3814).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golv	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK

For Sale: As owner leaving India one thorough bred well-trained Irish Mare and a beautifully trained winner gelding. Apply Dr. Ardeshir, 249, Hornby Road. (3823)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sales by Auction—Complete Household Furniture, Singer Sewing Machine, Lady's Cycle and 5-Seater 1928 Model Citroen Tourer Motor Car No. Y-1661 in excellent condition belonging Mr. VanKeyk, G. I. P. Rly. Asstt. Works Manager, will be sold by Auction in "Coover Villa," at Perry Cross Road, Bandra, on Sunday, 10th March, at 2-30 p.m by Dhanidaduna & Sons, Auctioneers. (3834)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sole distributions open for "Paul" batteries and flashlights for Bombay, Karachi and Northern India. Write Box 9751, "Bombay Chronicle."

Henna Leaves—Parties interested in Henna Leaves are requested to write soon to Box No. 9757, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS IN THE WILSON GARDEN NEAR THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.

THE POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY will sell, on the 10th March, 1935, by Public Auction 16 valuable building plots in the Wilson Garden Development Scheme, which is complete with roads and drainage, near the Poona Railway Station. The Auction Sale will take place at 8-30 a.m. on the spot. A plan showing the area of each demarcated plot, the conditions of sale, and the building bye-laws of the Municipality are posted on the notice board of the Municipal Office, and would also be supplied to the intending purchasers.

RAO BAHADUR V. L. THUBE,
President,
Poona Suburban Municipality.
Poona 17th February, 1935.
9705

LIFE ASSURANCE ORGANISERS FOR WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

A British Company of over 100 years standing transacting all classes of Insurance invites applications from experienced field workers for the post of Organisers. There are at present 8 such vacancies and successful applicants will be remunerated by Salary, Commission, Over-riding Commission & Travelling Expenses. Only those with past experience and successful new business record need apply. Applicants should state their age, connections, experience and details of their past record to Box No. 9746, "Bombay Chronicle."
9746.

Public Notices

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of an Assistant Medical Officer on Rs. 200-15-320 p. m. with free unfurnished quarters and free electricity.

Applications stating age, nationality, previous administrative experience etc. should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the office of the undersigned and should reach him on or before the 31st March, 1935.

The selected candidate will be on one year's probation in the first instance and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service. No private practice will be allowed.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.

5th March 1934.
Parel, Bombay (12).
9750.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DULLABHARAM AMBARAM AND SHIVDAS KHUSHALDAS have contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bharbhaya Mohalla or Nagdevi Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2120 and Cadastral Survey No. 730 of Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 353 and Street No. 241 and 243 and now 101-103 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street on or towards the North by the property of Jinibai wife of Kuber Fakir and on or towards the South by the property of Nanabhai Kasinath.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1935.

KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9761.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BIBI BAI, widow of Ismail Haji Oosman Gigha of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan inhabitant, without profession, residing at 99 Jakeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

CASSUM ISMAIL, of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan inhabitant, a Fruitseller, residing at 99 Jakeria Masjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 1st day of March, 1935.
MESSRS. KHARAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9755.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following rights for a period of one year from 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1936 which will be received upto 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 18th day of March 1935:—

(1) Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar and Borla villages and at Arthur Road.
(2) Catching fish from the catch water drains and from the khajans at Deonar and Borla villages.
(3) Cutting grass from various municipal lands.
(4) Collecting fruits from cocoanut trees standing on various municipal lands; and
(5) Collecting fruits from miscellaneous trees standing on municipal roadside and footpaths.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed with the description of the right and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Full particulars of the rights as well as the terms and conditions on which the rights will be sold, will be supplied to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
9762.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of 500 tons of Road Asphalt of following penetrations. Please note that the quantities are only approximate.

150 Tons Asphalt 10-20 penetration.

75 Tons cut back Asphalt of the same specification as Shelmac.

175 Tons Asphalt 80-100 penetration.

100 Tons Asphalt 30-40 penetration.

Rates should be quoted F.O.R. Kankaria Municipal Siding.

Specification of Asphalts must accompany the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer, and must reach him before 4 p.m. on Friday the 15th March, 1935.

Tenders must be accompanied by earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent. of the tendered amount.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
9758

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GAZDAR of Andheri Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, village Danda, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1400 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Final Plot No. 64 of Scheme No. IV of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the other land of the Vendor, on the East by the Road called West Avenue, on the South by the land belonging to Mr. J. A. Nazereth and on the West by the remaining land of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of March 1935.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9760.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GAZDAR of Andheri Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground called Soona Khetar (of which one Seth Hormusjee Bomanjee is the Fazandar) together with the messuage, tenement, building, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanjee Doongaria Street also known as Dhanjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-eight and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhan Nathoo and Damodar Vishwanath, on or towards the South by the property of Tayabally Cumroodin and Alli Mahomed Cumroodin Jariwalla, on or towards the East by the said Dhanjee Doongaria Street, also called Dhanjee Street and on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage all which premises are registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 716 and old Street No. 62-64, but present Street Nos. 40-42 and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1417 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1935.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9759.

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 500 Tons 2nd hand rails 56 lbs. N. S. List and tenders returnable on 14th March, 1935. Obtainable from the undersigned on application.

P. THOMAS,
Superintendent of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Ajmere.
9709

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR of Andheri Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, village Danda, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1400 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Final Plot No. 64 of Scheme No. IV of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme in the books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the other land of the Vendor, on the East by the Road called West Avenue, on the South by the land belonging to Mr. J. A. Nazereth and on the West by the remaining land of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of March 1935.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9760.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the present Trustees of the Funds and immovable properties of the Parsi Panchayat at Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground called Soona Khetar (of which one Seth Hormusjee Bomanjee is the Fazandar) together with the messuage, tenement, building, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanjee Doongaria Street also known as Dhanjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-eight and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhan Nathoo and Damodar Vishwanath, on or towards the South by the property of Tayabally Cumroodin and Alli Mahomed Cumroodin Jariwalla, on or towards the East by the said Dhanjee Doongaria Street, also called Dhanjee Street and on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage all which premises are registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 716 and old Street No. 62-64, but present Street Nos. 40-42 and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1417 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1935.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9759.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET. AND VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs Payne & Co. Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pooranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties on the days mentioned below.

On FRIDAY the 29th March 1935 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

Lot No.1—All that piece of land partly Quit and Ground Rent and partly Pension and Tax together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Shaikh Memon Street or Market Road at Lohar Chawl Street, admeasuring about 282 5/9 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1022 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15 and now under C Ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 and Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1 and now under Street Nos. 49 at 51 and bounded on the East by the house of Chintoba Govind Seth, on the West by the property of Rawji Keshav, on the North by Lohar Chawl Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April 1935 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

Lot No. 2—All that vacant piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate on the East side of Girgaum Road, admeasuring about 611 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 162 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 455 Street No. 1 and now under Street No. 29 D and bounded on the East by the property of Heptulla Shaikh Adam Girgaum Paper Mill, on the West by Girgaum Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Ramchandra Moroba and on the South by the property of Keroba Shivram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF LOKMANYA HOTEL CHAWL, OTHER TWO CHAWLS AND DHOBI GHAT AT TARDEO ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of 999 years leasehold land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6242 square yards or thereabouts and according to cadastral survey 5559 square yards registered in the Books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75, New Survey No. 7092, Cadastral Survey No. 778 of Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 3761 (1-1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1E), 3761 (1F), 3761 (1G) and Street Nos. 48, 46A, 46C, 46 and 46B, 530I and 530AF, Tardeo Road and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the West by the land acquired by the collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Estate of Nawroji Jehangir Gamadia and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khudwani and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ramanlal & Himatlal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at 313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE of valuable household furniture at Zaveri Mansions, Little Gibbs Road, on SUNDAY, the 24th March, 1935, at 10-30 in the morning, the property of Mr. A. C. Webb, Agent, Lloyd Triestino, proceeding to England, comprising:—

Rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and Jacobean Drawing Room Suites, show cases, H. M. V. Gramophone with about 3 dozen records, kidney shape writing table, gate leg table, hat and palm stands, marble column, jacobean screen, dining table for 12 persons, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, glassware cupboard, kelvinator, wall clock, bedsteads, dressing tables, double mirror and panel doors almyrahs, blackwood cupboard, cheval glass, geyser, folding card table, easy chair, crockery glassware and similar other household articles.

Property will be on view two days before the sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of A.D. Stone, Esquire and Others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Motor Co., of Complete Household Furniture, Godrej and Austrian Safes, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Tilting set, Musical box, Corner cabinets, Compactum Almyrahs Chival dressing table, Chest drawers, Glassware etc.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Genoa Maru	6785	16 Feb	13 Mar
*Ginyo Maru	9000	28 Feb	13 Mar
Glasgow Maru	5831	2 Mar	16 Mar
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 Mar	24 Mar
Nagato Maru	5901	22 Mar	13 Apl
*Anyo Maru	9300	30 Mar	11 April

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	16 Mar
Hakone Maru	10500	1 April

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Mar
Haruna Maru	10500	10 April

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	1 April
Tatsuta Maru	17000	17 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	12600	6 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local.		Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0	...	Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0	...	Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0	...	Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4	...	Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local		Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0	..	Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8	..	Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

HALF-YEARLY .. Rs 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

YEARLY .. Rs. 15

WOMEN'S HOCKEY MATCH

ABOVE: Winners of the Bombay Gymkhana team who won the Women's Hockey Match at the Cooperage, on Thursday, defeating the "Rest of Bombay."
BELOW: A hot drive by the "Rest of Bombay" against the Bombay Gymkhana goal.

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

B. B. & C. I. Rly Trounced

The customs trounced the B. B. and C. I. Rly., the conquerers of the Lusitanians, to the tune of five goals to nil in the Gwalior Cup Tourney last evening. It is to the credit of the railwaymen that they never slackened the pace to the very and although they were in arrears to the extent of five goals. They will anyway be the first to acknowledge that they were beaten by a far superior side who hold an unbeaten record for the last two years, and have upheld the reputation of Bombay Hockey.

In the very early stages of the game D. McHugh missed an open goal for the railway, while a little later Leach was called upon thrice to save some hot shots from the Customs' forwards. It was apparent from the commencement that the Customs meant, to make up for having drawn with the Railway in the Bombay Hockey League. Pinto, the inside left scored a fine goal in the fifth minutes of the game. Up and down play followed and midway in the first half Milne added the second point from a neat pass from Sweeny on the right wing. Pinto changed places with Afzal because of an injury on the knee. With the score at two nil in favour of the Customs the teams changed ends. On resumption, Pinto was absent from the Customs forward line and as a result the Railway pressed hard and the Customs defence had an uncomfortable five minutes but their defence stood out and transferred play into the railway area. Pinto then came in but was a mere passenger throughout the game.

MILNE IN FORM.

Milne scored the third goal, after Leach had tried to clear but failed in the attempt. The same player added the fourth goal, after a fine movement between Afzal Feroze and himself. From the bully Milne ran down on his own and scored the fifth goal, bringing his own score to four.

Feroze missed, a scoring opportunity. When he had an open goal before him. Leach having run out but Feroze sent the ball out. A little later Afzal did the same. The Customs were playing fine hockey, they being all over the railwaymen. Once A. McHugh ran down but Cowton stopped him at the edge of the circle. The end came and the Customs ran out easy winners. The railway halves worked hard to keep the opposing forwards at bay and they were solely responsible for breaking up a number of fine movements. Abreo, Aslam, Brewin and Milne were outstanding in the Customs' team.

The Result:

Bombay Customs A 5 goals.
B. B. and C. I. Rly. nil.

The Teams:

Bombay Customs A: Cowton, Abreo and Aslam; Dique, Brewin and S. M. Khan Sweeny, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal.

B. B. and C. I. Rly: Leach, Gonsalves and Corr; Page; Sequeria and Heredia Power, H. McHugh, D. McHugh, Lean and Willis.

Umpires: Barla and Fairman.

Sunday's Game (2nd Semifinal): Custom Vs. G. I. P. Rly. at 5-30 p.m.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Amritsar And Magnolia For Daily Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Third Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE:—
ORPHELIA 1
FAIR PLAY 2
IRAQ QUEEN 3

2ND RACE,—
ROSEWATER 1
POETRY 2
MALAYA 3

3RD RACE:—
AMRITSAR 1
NAHAB 2
RASHID PASHA 3

4TH RACE:—
LOOKMAN 1
ALMAS 2
AL MANDOOB 3

5TH RACE:—
QUICK IMAGE 1
PERRIER 2
BETTY BOOP 3

6TH RACE: —
MAGNOLIA 1
BALLINTOY 2
ANOTHER DELIGHT 3

7TH RACE:—
MISTY DAWN 1
LAST ADVENTURE 2
RIMMON 3

8TH RACE:—
EVE 1
HIMAT 2
MANANNA 3

9TH RACE
BUCENTAUR 1
DANDY BRUSH 2
VIJAYA KUMAR II 3

10TH RACE:—
KANDA 1
LEGION OF HONOUR 2
ABDUL MALIK 3

DAILY DOUBLE
AMRITSAR and MAGNOLIA

DAILY TREBLE
QUICK IMAGE, MISTY DAWN. and EVE.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Hours Of Play For Match On Bombay Gymkhana Ground

The Final Match of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of March 1935.

M. C. C.—JAMAICA MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

KINGSTON, March 6.

The three-day match between the M.C.C. and Jamaica which commenced on March 5 ended in a draw. The following are the final scores:—JAMAICA 305 and 146 for 3 wickets declared. M.C.C. 289 (Fuller 4 for 69) and 75 for 1 wicket.—Reuter

BHIWANDI NIZAMPUR MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK

Thana Judge Suspends Lower Court's Injunction

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 8.

A reference to the Bombay Governor's projected visit to Bhiwandi on Monday next was made in the Court of the District Judge of Thana to-day, when an application for suspending the execution of the decree granted by the second class sub-Judge at Bhiwandi came up for disposal before Mr. M. A. Bhave.

An appeal has been preferred by Mr. Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mahomed, the President-in-Charge of the Shiwandi Nizampur Municipality, and others for setting aside the decree of the Bhiwandi sub-Judge, who has granted a permanent injunction restraining the appellants from contravening the resolution of the Municipal meeting held on November 6 last, when Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahim Saheb Faki was duly elected President of the Municipality.

The appellants submitted: "The visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Bhiwandi comes on March 11. As the decree stands it will not be possible for anybody to meet on this day or until Mr. Faki files a suit for recovery of the charge. To avert this deadlock ensuing from the decision of the lower court and to avert the loss to Mr. Samad, the injunction granted by the lower court should be suspended under section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code pending the result of the appeal."

The District Judge, ordered today that the operation of the lower court's injunction was suspended (till the decision of the appeal or until further orders) to prevent the deadlock in the functioning of a public body like the Bhiwandi Municipality. So far as the costs of the interlocutory proceedings were concerned, they would abide by the ultimate result of the appeal, as the difficulty had arisen because of the question of interpretation of the provisions of a statute about which there was likely to be a "bona fide" difference betwee the parties concerned.

Mr. B. R. Damle appeared for the appellants, and Mr. M. V. Hegde for the respondents.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, March 8.

There is a keen contest among the candidates for the triennial elections to the Kalyan Municipality, the polling whereof takes place to-morrow (March 9). For 24 seats there are more than 50 candidates. The Board consists of 29 members of whom five are Government nominees

12 per cent. DIVIDEND

Investors in the shares of the City Bank Limited were getting Dividend at 12 per cent. per annum half yearly during the last eight years of its existence.
THE RESERVE FUND OF THIS BANK WORKS UP TO 71 PER CENT OF THE BANK'S PAID UP CAPITAL AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1934. Intending buyers of the shares may apply direct to the Bank's Head Office or any of its branches, as the shares have not yet been put in the Money Market or in the hands of the Brokers.
FIXED DEPOSITS ARE NOW RECEIVED AT 5 PER CENT. P.A. FOR SIX MONTHS AND 6 PER CENT. P.A. FOR ONE YEAR.
Special rates for sums above Rs. 5,000 and over one year.
All kinds of Banking business undertaken. For further particulars please apply to the Head Office or any of the Branches.

THE CITY BANK, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Travancore.)
HEAD OFFICE:—TRIVANDRUM.
Branches:—Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Nazareth, Ambasamudram, Koilpatty, Madura, Colombo, Kottayam and Nagercoil.

I can feel NEW LIFE surge through my veins

"NO more weary, dull days for me! No more depressing colds and rasping coughs! Since I discovered Waterbury's Compound I am mentally alert and bodily buoyant! I find a keen new relish in my work and a new enjoyment of every recreation!"

The generous supply of liver extracts, malt extracts and other nourishing ingredients in Waterbury's Compound brings fresh vigour to the body—strengthens the entire system and builds up a wall of robust health to ward off disease. Most people who are run down respond to this invigorating tonic in a surprisingly short time. Waterbury's will help *you*—try it for a fortnight.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND

Sold in Blue and Red wrappers . . . the Red as a general and bronchial tonic

The Modern Miracle of Running Water for EVERY Farm

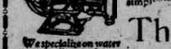
WATER at the turn of a tap—*instantly*—whenever and wherever you want it! No more waiting, walking, pumping, lifting, slopping! No labor, no annoyance! Water for drinking—sparkling-fresh and plenty of it—for man and animals. Water for cooking, dishwashing, bathing, laundering. Water for lawns and garden; for washing cars and implements; for fire protection. Water for sanitation and health, comfort and well-being—*all at the turn of a tap.* That is the miracle of convenience which MYERS engineering genius offers to every farm — an improvement which adds permanently to the value of your farm by saving time and labor as well as increasing productivity.

MYERS Self-Oiling Water Systems

MYERS Systems insure a constant supply of fresh-running water, day and night, the year around. Made for deep and shallow wells in a range of capacities to suit the needs of everything from the modest small home to the largest ranches and estates. Designed for operation by hand, wind, gas engine or electric current, they are absolutely safe and can be depended upon to deliver service at rock bottom cost. MYERS Self-Oiling Electric Water Systems are self-starting, self-stopping and self-oiling. They require no attention and are the perfection of automatic simplicity.

We specialize on water installations for Schools, Churches and Institutions

The Limaye Bros. Ltd
Sole Agents: 8. HAMAM ST., P. B. 684. BOMBAY.



(2169)

ON THE SCREEN THIS WEEK

"MONTE CRISTO" (WELLINGTON)—"MERRY WIDOW" (REGAL)—"THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER" (PATHE)—"MOULIN ROUGE" (PALACE)

"The Lives of A Bengal Lancer" at Pathe for the second week.

MERRY WIDOW

At The Regal

Bombay Cinema-goers have a welcome surprise in the revival of "The Merry Widow" next week at the Regal, those of you that have not seen this gorgeous spectacle... there is a treat in store for you, whilst to others...a second and even third visit will prove more than worthwhile.

Music...haunting and seductive... gypsy violins sobbing a melody of love Paris...Vienna...Marshovia... hundreds of ballet girls...a symphony orchestra of a hundred pieces...nigh on five hundred in the cast...truely a repast for the gods.

This glorious creature...so subtle and yet so dazzling with all the cunning satire of that mastermind Lubitsch...with all the warmth and naughtiness of Chevalier and of course with the beauty of Jeannette will entertain you in true "regal" fashion.

Cinemagoers there is a treat for the eyes and ears in store for you... pictures may come and pictures may go—but this one will live on forever.

It is always interesting to see how a theatre can be changed in the short space of a fortnight, when we say fortnight we really mean a month, for the work at the Capitol is being carried on through all hours of the day and night.

The artist, in charge is Von Drieberg, the brilliant young Argentinian responsible for the decorations of the Mequieca Theatre at Monte Video, said to be one of the most beautiful theatres in the world.

Hailed by the London Express as "a genius in decoration" he has worked for no less a personage than the mighty Cochran.

It is always difficult to please all the public and so the minorities at both the extremes will perhaps be a little disappointed at Drieberg's creations...the ardent admirer of the ultra modern...the worshipper of sizzling jazz with his streamlined figure will have to sigh a little with his fellow being ...the lover of the Grandma atmosphere. For Dreiberg's schemes will be fleeting contrasts in colour imaginative light and shade effects.

A "Paris-blue-by-night" background will greet you as you step on the stairs to the balcony...a sober glitter of black and silver. The auditorium will be a blending of blues and then by way of violent contrast you emerge into an atmosphere of orange and silver in the corridors.

The Capitol reopens next week with Warner Bros.' musical delight entitled "Sweet Adeline" starring Irene Dunne.

"TREASURE ISLAND"

At The Carlton

After more than two years of preparatory work, actual filming of "Treasure Island," world famous Robert Louis Stevenson story of pirate adventure, has been completed by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, and will be revived this week at the Carlton Theatre.

Wallace Beery in the role of Long John Silver is said to be an exact personification of the book character; and with Jackie Cooper as Jim Hawkins, boy adventure, the Stevenson adventure atmosphere of youth and the sparkle of new experience is assured.

Extensive locations were used in the picture, including the Alameda Estuary near Oakland, Calif, Catalina Island, and open sea in the channel and on the seaward side of the island.

"THE LIVES OF "BENGAL LANCER"

At The Pathe Cinema

The "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" goes into the third week at the Pathe Cinema, and those who have not seen it yet should avail themselves of this opportunity.

One of the finest pictures of its types "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" has been a tremendous success all over the world and Bombay has been no exception. Suggested by the famous book of the same name of Francis Yeats Browne "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" took four years to make. Paramount having sent a special expedition to the North West Frontier of India. Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Richard Cromwell, Sir Guy Standing and C. Aubrey Smith, the leading actors in the picture all give sterling performances and the mounting of the picture is so realistic that it is difficult to make out which parts were shot in India and which in Hollywood. Every Patriotic person whether British or otherwise should see this film which depicts heroism and valour at its best—culminating in one of the most realistic and terrific battles ever staged in any film.

"The Count of Monte Cristo" second week at the Wellington.

SAGAR MOVIETONE COMPANY

At The Imperial Cinema

Sagar's "Vengeance is Mine" is a rare sight. It mirrors broken love. It is from Mr. K. M. Munshi's pen—Sabitadevi's performance reads emotional vitality—Kumar, Yakub and Mehboob give apt acting—while Padmavati Shaligram's songs are a treat. Mr. Sarwottam Badami's directorial touches are clever and sparkling.

"MURDER IN TRINIDAD"

At The Edward

"Murder in Trinidad," elected by the Crime Club as one of the best mystery novels of the year, returns to the Edward this week as a thrilling motion picture. The novel, written by John Vandercook, has met with great popularity because of its intense and unusual mystery. The screen adaptation of the novel is reported to be even more absorbing and exciting.

The film serves to introduce a new and unusual type of detective, who to all appearances is slow moving, awkward and outwardly stupid, but in reality is a keen-minded, alert individual. This detective is confronted with the task of cleaning up a group of diamond smugglers and solving three murders.

Nigel Bruce has the role of Detective Lynch in the film. Heather Angel endows the picture with her romantic charm, and along with Douglas Walton supplies the love interest.

"INDIRA M.A."

At The Majestic

Imperial's "Indira M. A." now enters upon its tenth week at the Majestic. There is an appreciative public for a social picture.

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Runs Second Week At Wellington

So tremendous an ovation was given to the superb talkie "The Count of Monte Cristo" during every day of the last week, that the management of the Wellington had no other resource left but to screen this picture again from to-day for the second week. Hundreds could not get the admission on account of the great rush and the picture is so highly praised that it is a certainty that hundreds will want to see the "Count of Monte Cristo" again.

Harry M. Goetz and Edward Small have given the ageless romance a million dollar production, and the sensational young English "find", Robert Donat, brought to America to play the title role, more than justifies the faith shown in him, who was selected after practically every male star in Hollywood had been considered. Young, extremely handsome, charming and a splendid actor, Donat has everything necessary to make him and keep him the new favorite among male film stars.

The thrilling story of Edmond Dantes, the young Frenchman, torn from his sweetheart's arms by his enemies and unjustly imprisoned and left to rot in the grim Chateau d'If, is made to order for Donat, and Elissa Landi is ideally cast as the girl, Mercedes. How, when Dantes has lost hope of ever seeing daylight again, the sage, old Abbe Faria who occupies the next cell, tells him of a secret treasure buried on the island of Island of Monte Cristo, and educates him so that when he finally escapes he may face the world a superman; how Dantes escapes, following the good Abbe's death, locates the treasure, and returns, a fabulously wealthy man, to visit a slow and sweet revenge on each of the three enemies responsible for his misery, is perhaps too well-known to require retelling here.

Louis Calhern, Sidney Blackmer and Raymond Walburn, are superbly villianous as the black-hearted de villefort, Mondego and Danglars respectively; Irene Hervey is charming as the sweetheart of Mercede's young son, and William Farnum makes a promising comeback in the role of Captain Leclere.

Rowland V. Lee earns a double distinction in connection with this superb production, for not only is he responsible for the film's brilliant direction, but he also collaborated with Phillip Dunne and Dan Totheroh in preparing the Dumas story for the screen.

The magnificent photography is credited to that ace cameraman, Peverell Marley, while Gwen Wakelling, Hollywood fashion expert rates cheers for the hundreds of gorgeous costumes of the period designed by her.

"The Count of Monte Cristo" comes in answer to the cry for a great motion picture that will satisfy the tastes of every filmgoer of every age. It's ace entertainment from start to finish.

"BOMBAY MAIL"

At The Roxy

"Bombay Mail" Probhat's picture will run at the Roxy Talkies this week. It has a good cast—stirring Miss Janna, Jayant, Rajkumari, Lallubhai Umakant etc.

CAR FATALITY NEAR THANA

Driver Of Ford Car Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 8

Mr. Ivin Gilbert Souber, an Ango-Indian, was arrested this morning by the Thana Mahal Police on a charge of causing the death of a woman by driving a Ford Car No. T 1827 rashly and negligently on the Bombay-Agra Road, near Kafeli Bridge at Thana on March 5 last.

The woman, who was seriously injured died yesterday in the hospital.

It is stated that the car belongs to Messrs. Spencer and Co. of Bombay, manufacturers and purveyors of Ice-Frute.

"MOULIN ROUGE"

At The Palace

"Moulin Rouge," the romantic musicalfi starring Constance Bennett in her first appearance for 20th Century Pictures, a United Artists release, is returning to The Palace for the current week. The picture was produced on an exceedingly lavish scale, and marks Miss Bennett's debut in musicals. She sings two songs: "Coffee in the Morning" and "Boulevard of Broken Dreams," specially written for her by Harry Warren and Al Dubin, who composed the memorable hits in "42nd Street," "Cold Diggers of 1933" and "Roman Scandals."

The plot has to do with the efforts of Helen to convince her husband that she should follow a career rather than make a home for him. It accumulates complications, which include the situation of the husband making gallant love to her while thinking she is Raquel, a famous French star, and so putting himself in jeopardy of a divorce suit.

The story gathers considerable dramatic momentum, and teeters at all times between comedy and romance. Its action, for the most part takes place backstage of an important New York revue and in the Park Avenue penthouse of the actress Raquel. The cast includes Franchot Tone and the famous radio stars Boswell sisters and Russ Colombo.

"Treasure Island" at Carlton from to-day.

"AMRIT MANTHAN"

22nd Week At The Krishna

Prabhat's Amrit Manthan is still attracting crowded houses, though the picture has been running at the Krishna for the last 21 Weeks continuously. It is being extended from to-day for the 22nd Week. A special show of Amrit Manthan was given on the 1st instant at the Govern-House House.

"MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"

Fourth Week

Ranjit's "Midnight Romance" has proved to be a successful picture. It is entering its fourth week.

"The Merry Widow" at the Regal this week.

RISE AND FALL OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Halide Hanum's Lecture In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 7.

An unwieldy crowd of 5,000 people flocked to the Town hall last evening to hear Madan Halide Edib Hanum, the Turkish novelist. There was a regular scramble for admission to the hall resulting in disorderly scenes and it was only with very great difficulty that order could be restored. But the uproar was renewed after the lecturer commenced her address, the interruptors shouting "speak louder, please". The dais was thereupon moved to the centre of the hall, after which the lecture proceeded without interruption.

Sir Akbar Hydari presided and the subject of the lecture by Madame Halide was "The rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire."—A. P.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMUNISTS

Question In Punjab Council

LAHORE, March 8.

Replying to a question in the Punjab Council to-day by Chaudhury Afzal Haq, Mr. Boyd, the Finance Member, said that ten communities had been restricted under section 3 (1) D of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr Haq asked why were communities so restricted unless they hapened to be terrorists.

Mr. Boyd said: Because if unrestricted they likely to act in a manner prejudicial to public peace and safety.—A. P.

Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME — 37 LUCKY NUMBERS

FOR THE MONTH OF

February

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

OF

Sunday, 10th March

Remarkable Courage Of Indian Women Praised

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S TRIBUTE ON OCCASION OF JUBILEE OF FUND

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The following messages were received on the occasion of the Dufferin Fund Jubilee on March 7:—

From the Queen Empress:—"I would wish to take this opportunity of asking you to express to those present at this auspicious meeting my continued keen interest in all that affects the welfare and happiness of the fund and to convey to one and all my warm thanks for their loyal and ever ready support of the great movement which for fifty years has rendered invaluable help to the women of India. May all success attend the labours of the fund in the future as in the past Mary R.I."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN.

From the Countess of Dufferin and Ava:—"As I look back to the initial difficulties which the Association had to face, I now realise that the actual success of the movement is due to the unexpected way in which the Indian women came forward to take up medicine as a profession. From that time the supply of students has never failed though it must have required remarkable courage and determination in those young women who elected to leave their home and the sunny climate of their own land to study in the more gloomy atmosphere of English, Scotch and Irish Medical schools and finally to take English qualifications and a place on the English medical register.

"These pioneer women had their reward when in 1913 the Indian Government established a Women's Medical Service for 25 qualified women doctors a number which has now risen to 50. Thus has their achievement been crowned and I think they may further claim the Lady Hardinge College as a result of their professional zeal and success.

To a certain extent Indian women students can now qualify in India but that they should spend some time in Great Britain so as to acquaint themselves with the methods, the equipment, the discipline of our older established hospitals is I am sure very desirable for them. I must also express a fervent hope that fully qualified Indian and English women doctors working in sisterly and professional friendship will for many long years share the great work which remains to be accomplished. As President of the United Kingdom branch of the Dufferin Fund I retain a link with the work of the Association which I greatly value and with all my heart I wish it god speed."

VICEROY'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech on the occasion of the Dufferin Fund Jubilee to-day H. E. the Viceroy said:—

The first general meeting of the fund was held in Calcutta in January 1886. On that occasion His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin and Ava presided and made a memorable speech. One sentence from it is worth my repeating here. "The sickness of a man indeed may mean loss of employment and many distressing consequences to him but the ill health of the women of a household is tantamount to perpetual domestic wretchedness and discomfort as well as a degradation in the strength and virility of subsequent generation," These are arresting words and I have no reason to think that their import is lost on you any more to-day than it was on your predecessors in the past or will be on your successors in the future.

WORTHY PROGRESS.

It is worth while to mention then that whereas 50 years ago the Association knew of only 24 women doctors practising in the whole of India and Burma we have 50 years later 25 qualified women working in the Zenana Hospital of Delhi and New Delhi alone. The Association of Medical Women in India now has about 300 members and it is reasonably certain that there cannot be less than 700 registered women doctors in the country.

We have here in New Delhi a notable monument to progress in the shape of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women.

GOVT. GIVES GRANT.

The year 1914 saw the institution of the Women's Medical Service financed by a grant from the Government of India but as an integral part of the Dufferin Fund.

Suffice it to say that in 1914 there were 13,271 patients in hospitals staffed by W. M. S. women while in 1933 the figure was 47,567. Your Association has been specially selected as one of the beneficiaries of the King Emperor's Jubilee Fund. It is my earnest wish and hope that the heartiness of the response will enable you in the years to come to surpass even the 50 years of devoted and admirable public work which you are proud to be able to put to your credit to-day.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 5, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 3, 1353
Parsi: Meher 4, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
High Tide: 2-20, 15-13
Low Tide: 8-36, 20-54
Davar's College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
India-Jugo-Slavia Tennis Exhibition Game at Bombay Gymkhana 4-45 p.m.
Miss Hutheesing's Dance Recital at Opera House 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Russian Ballet Company" Daily at 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—Closed for Renovation.
CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (A Variety Programme) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. The "Brunswick" Hour. Sponsored by the Brunswick Saloon. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Talk: "The Causes of War." By The Rt. Hon'ble Winston Churchill, M.P. 7-0 p.m. L. A. Lickfold, Mus. Bach, F.R.C.O. At the Organ of St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. The 'Request' Hour. A Programme compiled from Listeners' Requests. Time Signal. European Programme. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. A Variety Programme. SB. from C. Subramanya, B.A., Violin Solos. 10-0 p.m. An enthusiast of Music, Mr. C. Subramanya, is the Chief Auditor of the G.I.P. Rly. and plays South Indian Music on violin. He had broadcast from the B.B.C. and Calcutta Stations and makes his appearance at the Bombay Studio this evening and Ahmed Dilawar—Gazal Thumri.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Sunday the 10th instant.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

On Sunday (to-morrow) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Fort Arya Samaj, Feere Road Rt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver public lecture on the life and sacrifice of Pt. Lekhramji Vijayashanker Secry. free to all.

"SAWANTWADI STATE BHANDARI SAMAJ"

A meeting of the "Managing Committee of this Samaj" will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at the "Helkari Bhandari Hall", Dadar. Members of this committee and guests are requested to attend. Sjt. H. B. Naik will preside.

WILSON COLLEGE AT HOME.

The Principal and Professors of Wilson College will be At Home to Past Students of the College to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.

The question of the formation of a Past Students' Union will be considered at this Gathering."

CHEMBUR RESCUE HOME

The opening ceremony of the Rescue Home, Bombay, will take place at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) March 10 at "Dastur Building", Chembur. Mr K. F. Nariman will perform the ceremony.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Managing Council of the "F" Ward D.C.C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office, Parel. All the Council members of the above committee are requested to attend.

BACHUBAI CURSONDAS DISPENSARY.

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Cursondas Charitable Dispensary for women and children conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1935 was 1126 of which 708 were women and 418 children, 196 being boys and 222 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 47.

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

an Ernst LUBITSCH production

Two glorious stars . . . Lehar's magic melodies . . a gay and magnificent romance! by REQUEST of the many who have written to us—

THE Merry Widow
with
Edward Everett Horton
Una Merkel . . George Barbier
Minna Gombel
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

DUE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS FROM OUR PATRONS
PRICES REDUCED
Including
EXTENSIVE EXTENSION OF
Rs. 5|12 & Rs. 3|6 Seats
GALLERY AT Rs. 1|2

GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
at
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

By Arrangement With
ALEXANDER LEVITOFF
Presents The

RUSSIAN BALLET
COMPANY

PROGRAMME No. 3
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
To-morrow Sunday at 6 p.m.
Monday at 9-30 p.m.
Tuesday at 6 & 9-30 p.m.
I "THE MAGIC FLUTE"
II "SYLPHIDES"
III "PROMENADE"
IV "DIVERTISSEMENTS"
Prices of admission:
Rs. 10, 8, 5|12, 3|6, 2|4 & 1|2.
All seats bookable in advance except Gallery at Rs 1|2.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

Madame Halide Edib Hanum Will Be Guest Of Honour

The Inter-Communal Dinner in honour of Madame Halide Edib arranged by the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge. Tickets are available at the Blavatsky Lodge, at Rs. 2 each.

Death Due To Enlarged Thymus Glands

A verdict of death due to enlarged thymus glands leading to heart failure was returned on the body of Haranabai Bhau Sakharam (10), who died on February 18, last, on her way to the G. T. Hospital.

The adjourned inquest was concluded on March 1. The post-mortem examination revealed "a huge persistent bi-lobed thymus gland covering 3/4ths of the anterior surface of the heart". The medical officer opined that death was due to heart failure from status thymo-lymphation.

The jury returned a verdict as stated above.

Alleged Disposing Off Of Child's Body

An interesting case in which Soma Bhikaji was alleged to have disposed of the body of a child found near the B. E. S. T. Co. Gokhale Road, was narrated before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Friday.

It is related that Taibai, widow of Gopal bore a child on February 28 and the medical examination revealing the date of birth of the child showed that the age of the child coincided with the child of Taibai's. It is further alleged that the woman gave the child for being disposed of to the accused.

Bail was granted to the accused by the Magistrate, pending further investigation.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly Public Concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in the school Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

THE KHAR GYMKHANA.

The weekly Public Concert of the Khar Gymkhana will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at the Sharada Mandir.

THE BOMBAY LAW CLASSES DEBATING SOCIETY STUDENTS' EXCURSION.

The past and present students of the Bombay Law Classes will have an excursion Trip to Elephanta Caves on Sunday (to-morrow).

Students wishing to join the trip should intimate their intention to the Principal or the undersigned in due course and should come at Bhau's Dhakka at 8-45 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

The Steamer starts from the above place at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM

Under the auspices of the South Indian residents of Kalyan, a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Vathsala Kalyanam" in Tamil will be conducted by Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar, of Kumbakonah, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Goshala, near Krishna Cinema, Shivaji chowk, Kalyan.

AT MATUNGA.

Brahma Sri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonum who is at present conducting a Ramayanam Harikatha Series at Parel will perform a free Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Nandanar Charitram" to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL

The Prize Distribution Gathering of the Parel Industrial School for Women conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside and Mrs. Divatia will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. D. Belvi, will deliver a lecture on 'A plea for planned Social Reform.' Mr. D. G. Dalvi, will preside.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Math (Khar) Bombay, will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Institute on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

SERIES OF POLITICAL LECTURES AT DADAR

Under the auspices of Dadar Dist Congress Committee, a further debate on the "Karachi Congress Resolution" will take place to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 8-30 a.m. in the office Hall of this committee opposite Dadar Rly. Station (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) when Sjt. Charles Mascarenhas will initiated the debate.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

List Of Successful Candidates

The following students of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the undernoted Examinations held in December 1934:—

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION

Intermediate

D. Jacob, F. P. Rozario and P. J. Thomas (passed in all the seven subjects).

Final—Section I.

D. S. Kaluskar (passed in all the four subjects).

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

Intermediate

J. Moses and M. D. Minocher-Homji (passed in all the five subjects.

Final—Section I.

G. B. Wagh (passed in all the five subjects).

The following students have passed in the subjects mentioned below of the Intermediate and Final Examinations of the Incorporated Secretaries Association:—

INTERMEDIATE.

Secretarial Practice.

D. Jacob, F. P. Rozario, P. J. Thomas, P. R. Billimoria, R. S. Buhariwalla, L. A. Joshi, N. D. Colsawalla, H. A. Hateria, N. D. Bajiri and T. D. Kapadia.

English Composition.

D. Jacob, F. P. Rozario P. J. Thomas, P. R. Billimoria, H. A. Hateria and T. D. Kapadia.

Accountancy.

D. Jacob, P. J. Thomas, P. R. Billimoria and H. A. Hateria.

Company Law

D. Jacob, F. P. Rozario, P. J. Thomas, H. A. Hateria and T. D. Kapadia.

Mercantile Law.

D. Jacob F. P. Rozario, P. J. Thomas, P. R. Billimoria, H. A. Hateria and T. D. Kapadia

Economics.

D. Jacob, P. J. Thomas, H. A. Hateria, T. D. Kapadia and N. D. Bajiri.

Commercial Arithmetic.

D. Jacob, P. J. Thomas, P. R. Billimoria, R. S. Buhariwalla, L. A. Joshi and T. D. Kapadia.

FINAL.

Secretarial Practice

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A., D. S. Kaluskar and G. D. Rozario

Law And Conduct Of Procedure At Meetings.

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A., D. S. Kaluskar and G. D. Rozario.

Mercantile Law.

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A., D. S. Kaluskar and G. D. Rozario.

Company Law

D. S. Kaluskar and G. D. Rozario.

Accountancy.

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A

Economics.

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A., and G. D. Rozario.

Statistics

D. Y. Bhumkar, B.A.

CORPORATION OF CERTIFIED SECRETARIES

Intermediate.

Book-Keeping And Accountancy

P. R. Billimoria and R. B. Guzder.

Company Law.

P. R. Billimoria and R. B. Guzder.

Mercantile Law.

P. R. Billimoria.

B. A. A. C's 5 MILE WALKING

Nair Not Defending Title

(From a Correspondent)

It is learned from a reliable source that R. G. Nair, Bombay's Champion Walker and holder of the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup, and Indian Record holder for the above distance, has decided not to compete in the Race for this Cup to be held around the Oval on Saturday the 16th March. This news will be received with regret by his many friends and admirers who have witnessed his splendid performances of the last few years.

Nair, unquestionably the premier walking Ace of Western India, is the holder of the other cup for walking as well; viz., the Buchanan Challenge Cup for 10 miles walking, and is the winner of almost every race held in Bombay in recent years and record holder of all the distances from 1 to 10 miles.

In the event of Nair not competing, the younger walkers will have a much better chance of winning the Championship which is organised by the B.A.A.C. yearly, and even greater keenness than hitherto is anticipated amongst the competitors.

Entries for this event close on Wednesday the 13th instant which may be sent to the Hony. Genl Secy. B.A.A.C. Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

SRIMATI HUTHEESING

Dance Recital At The Opera

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

Srimati Hutheesing's first dance recital in Bombay on Thursday has distinctly added to the recent efforts to spread interest in Indian dancing. She has been known for the attempts she has made, before the present recital in Bombay to secure for the dance its place as art. Associated with Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan institute, she has naturally absorbed many of the influences and outlook peculiar to that cultural centre.

These influences could be easily discerned in the programme she presented at the Opera House. It was dreamy, picturesque and soothing. The first dance "On The Way To The Temple", was impressive. The sets were cleverly designed and the colour thoughtfully distributed. The slow movements and the gestures were appropriate for the melancholy appeal. The "First Showers" seemed to be populat folklore and would have gained by more closely knot-movements. The "Bondage" and the "Freedom" were more definitely articulate.

"Shri Natraj" was a faithful impression of the famous South Indian bronzes. As a plastic pose, the item was indeed remarkable. But the movements and costume tended to the toning down of "Siva" dance which necessarily demands virile precision.

The "Devotee", rendering of in dance movements of a poem by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore concluded the evening's recital. The dance of the 'dejected' was ingeniously planned and ended with the sacrifice of the "Devotee".

The sets were simple and well arranged except for the electric "arti" which substituted the lively flicker of the real "arti", the accessories on the stage were placed with thoughtful economy. The costumes were designed with taste. The stage ensemble had certainly a "style"—unity which we seldom witness. Not that there were not minor flaws. The lighting for more than an item was annoying to those in the stalls. The circular arrangement was not effectively screened. Besides some of the costumes did suggest an aptitude for unnecessary padding which modified the beauty of dance form and figure.

But these minor flawes could be easily overlooked. And, Shrimati Hutheesing's recital should interest every one eager to reclaim Indian dancing. As an amateur she has claimed and deserved attention and recognition.

The recital this evening should therefore attract popular attention.

C. P. COURT FEES BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Mar. 8.

The C. P. Council met at 1-30 to-day and was adjourned at 2-30 till the 25th March after referring the Court Fees (C. P.) Amendment Bill to the Select Committee consisting 18 members. Mr. Kanitkar moved reference of the Bill to the Select Committee and Mr. Raghavendra Rao the Home Member accepted the motion.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. Alexander Levitoc, Mr. Paul Petroff, Mr. Vladimir Launitz, Mlle: Natasha Bojkovich, Mr. and Mrs. Anatole Vilzak, Mr. Stanley Judson and Lieut. Commander I. D.Elliot lunched at Government House on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Mayor of Bombay's Garden party at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill on Friday.

The following were invited to dine at Government House:—The Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Sir Kikabhai and Lady Premchand, Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Clarke, Captain and Mrs. M.P. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Klemens, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Waterman, the Revd. D. F. MacKenzie, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. S. S. Vazifdar, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Advani, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs Shiavax C. Cambata, Mr. and Mrs. Sultan Ohinoy, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Javle, Mr. and Mrs. D. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Morris, Mr. W. M. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Racoosin and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan on Friday.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Reserve Bank Shares

Long before the Imperial Bank of India in the city threw open its doors for the normal transactions of the day, on Friday a large number of people were waiting to get application forms for the shares of the Reserve Bank. The clerks in charge of these forms opened two boxes containing the forms, each containing five thousand forms, but the demand was so great that within a few minutes all the forms, ten thousand in all, were distributed and others, who were more than a hundred stretching their hands at the delivery windows for the forms were told to come in the afternoon when other boxes were expected. The Imperial Bank of India should have expected the rush for application forms and it would have saved trouble to them as well as to the applicants for the forms if they had kept a few boxes more ready at hand. Any way, in view of the low rate of interest at present prevailing in the money market, those who have got even a few hundred rupees to spare, prefer investing the same in the shares of the Reserve Bank which guarantees three and a half per cent. and one should not be surprised if all the shares are subscribed on the first day of receiving applications.

Plight Of Dharavi Residents

It is really lamentable that the residents of Dharavi do not enjoy such simple amenities as a maternity home and a municipal dispensary. Even in remote villages where rural reconstruction work is initiated, the first concern always is about medical aid. No part of a city like Bombay should be deficient at least in this fundamental public need.

It is hoped that the present Corporation will soon remove this hardship of a section of its citizens who are too poor to organise themselves.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MYSORE STATE

Marajah Opens New Hospital For Women And Children

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, Mar. 8

A notable step forward in the medical relief in Mysore was reached to-day when His Highness the Maharaja declared open the Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children which brings to up-to-date standards, the facility for treatment of maternity and diseases of women and children.

SPECIAL FEATURES

The hospital which has been built at a cost of nearly 4 lakhs is an imposing structure built in granite and stone. There are five general wards and a number of special wards accommodating in all over 200 beds. A large and well lighted operation theatre equipped on most modern lines is a special feature.

One noteworthy feature about this hospital is that philanthrophic citizens of the State have come forward with liberal donations for the construction of the hospital buildings.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH

His Highness the Maharaja in declaring the hospital open named after his mother sincerely appreciated the generosity and public spirit of many kind-hearted men and women of Bangalore who came forward with liberal donations for the erection of the buildings. "May those who benefit by it ever cherish the grateful thoughts of all these donors. But such charity as theirs does not depend on recognition or gratitude. It is in itself the noblest satisfaction and when a man was relieved and brightened the sufferings of others he has succoured his own heart. He will never suffer without consolation."

His Highness in conclusion expressed the confident hope that this hospital would establish a notable reputation for both skill and sympathy and win gratitude of many generations.

HINDU MAHASABHA SESSION POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent)
CAWNPORE, Mar. 8.

The emergent meeting of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha yesterday postponed the session from March 15th, 16th and 17th to April 26th, 21st and 22nd, in the Easter holidays.

The All-India Hindu Youths and Women's Conferences and Shuddhi Sammelan were also postponed to Easter.

Additional Judicial Commissioner For Frontier?

PESHAWAR, March 8.

A gazette publishes the text of the Frontier Court Regulation Amendment Bill to provide for the appointment of a Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, for which provision is made in the budget.

The Bill will be introduced in the present session.—A.P.

Jamnagar Marriage

(From Our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, Mar. 7.

Three specials conveying marriage party of His Highness the Maharaja of Nawnagar passed Wadhwan yesterday evening for Shiroli. The bride and the bridegroom are likely to go to London after the celebration of the marriage, to attend Silver Jubilee of His Majesty.

E. WARD BYE-ELECTION

Eight Nominations For B. P. C. C. Seat

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Eight nominations having been received for two seats to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Byculla (E) Ward, the bye-election will take place on Sunday, the 10th March 1935, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Byculla District Congress Committee which is situated at 235, Bellasis Road, near Alexandra Cinema.

The voting will be by the system known as 'cumulative'.

Only those members who have got themselves enrolled prior to 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 21st Feb. 1935, are entitled to vote.

3rd and LAST WEEK
OF THE GREATEST PICTURE OF 1935.
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

Gallant Lovers! Fearless Fighters!

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered... never out-fought ...in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
Adolph Zukor presents
"The LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
A Paramount Picture with
GARY COOPER
FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL
SIR GUY STANDING
KATHLEEN BURKE

Telephone No. 22031, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1093.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1935

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN FINANCE

The outstanding problems of Indian public finance, as summed up in the general discussion on the Budget for 1935-36 in the Assembly, remain unaltered since the days Indian public finance was pretended to have been systematised. Sir James Grigg singled out a few salient points in the debate for the honour of a special reply, though he has reserved his reasoned reply on the charge of excessive military expenditure to a later occasion. His cleverness in setting off those of his critics who challenged his estimates on the ground of their being too optimistic against those others who regard them as too pessimistic is a mere dialectic trick, which does not obviate the main charge of inaccurate estimating. We may accept Sir James's plea that, in the coming year, if there are encouraging factors which, properly allowed for, would have swelled the revenue estimates for 1935-36, there are discouraging factors, too, which, suitably accounted for, might render the habit of over estimating a disastrous luxury. It is, indeed, not a blemish in a Finance Member that he is inclined to be cautious. But Sir James's critics, like Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji, who considered the estimates a trifle sanguine, emphasised rather the unreality of the surplus shown than the actual character of the estimates as being too sanguine. And Sir James could not really deny that charge, in so far as he has himself admitted that the surplus is arrived at after an inadequate and considerably reduced provision for the reduction or avoidance of debt. On the other hand, the fact of repeated surplus cannot be denied a surplus, moreover, which is greater in the revised estimates for the same year than in the original budget, and greater still in the final accounts than in the revised estimates. The presence of this growing surplus has provided the basis for criticism on the score of an underestimate of revenues, which can only be defended on the ground that Indian finance is even now a gamble in rains, and that a Finance Member is not seriously to be blamed, who errs on the side of caution, if he errs at all. Sir J. Grigg has, indeed, not met at all the point of Pandit Govind Vullabh Pant that the financial year needs to be changed from All Fools' Day (April 1,) to some more rational time more in harmony with Indian conditions. Until that is done, we fear Indian finance will remain a plaything for the whims of the Finance Members and the fancies of the fate,—or whatever it is that decides the character of the monsoon.

The Gold Drain

Apart, however, from the technique, of budget-making, criticism centred on the drain of gold. Sir James's reply to that criticism was self-contradictory to an amazing degree. He has wisely eschewed any comment on the fact that the most advanced nations of the world, and those most efficiently organised in such matters, have taken powers to conserve their gold resources, even at the cost of national acts of bankruptcy. Britain heads the list of these international insolvents; and Sir James must have been a leading light of the British financial system, when Britain declined to pay in the same gold pound to her foreign creditors, or those foreigners who had deposited their wealth on the strength and credit of which these deposits were attracted. In the case of India, the Finance Member thinks the gold that is exported,—now amounting to over 223 crores,—is not necessarily "distress gold": that there is no reason why the cultivator should not be allowed to make the enormous profit now available in the form of depreciated money on the realisation of this gold; and that the portion of this gold realisation which is replaced by interest-earning assets must be welcomed. He has not defined what he understands by "distress gold"; but to those who claim that gold is forced upon the market because of the immense depression in prices of the principal produce the Indian agriculturist can raise; that it is sold and realised in order to make good the blank left by those items of the fixed costs of production which, in the case of the Indian agriculturist, constitute about 40 per cent. of the total cost; and cash realised from the sales of the produce at prices depressed by over 50 per cent. from the level of five years ago,—not to go further backward;—to those, we say, who hold this view, the realisation of gold is nothing but the liquidation of those reserves, which make an unmistakable signal of distress for the agriculturist, or the people generally. There is no other meaning of "distress gold," as used in the language of modern Indian finance: and if Sir James attaches any other meaning, he had better explain himself more in detail. And so far as that is really distress gold as thus conceived, there can be nothing but criticism and opposition of a policy that scientifically aims at squeezing out the orange, till even the pips squeak,—as Mr. Findlay Shirras has advised in his treaties on the Science of Public Finance.

Dialectic Sophism

The Finance Member, again, pictured to himself the consequences of an unlimited inflation by permitting the rupee to be dislinked from sterling, thanks to an embargo on gold exports, as they have done in America. Would those consequences have been really so disastrous to India? Have they been really disastrous to America? Had the rupee been delinked from sterling, and allowed to find its natural level in exchange at the time Britain decided to commit a national act of bankruptcy on September 20, 1931, instead of there being a dread of Indian credit having been destroyed, there would have been a rush of gold, precious metals, or other forms of capital wealth into India, in payment of the ever-growing surplus of exports from this country. For exchange, depreciated to such an extent as the rupee would have been at first shock of removal of the gold link, or sterling bond, must result in an enormous fillip to Indian exports. Indian produce is still needed in the world, as the quantity figures of our foreign trade even to-day demonstrate. That produce in steadily increasing quantities, and still more increasing value,—thanks to heavily depreciated exchange,—cannot but make the balance in favour of India disproportionately large, even after the payment of those "Home" Charges and other items of the British Imperialist drain from this country, for which alone the present Government is so concerned. It requires no very vivid imagination to portray to oneself the consequences of such steadily and substantially increasing stream of Indian exports,—at a time, moreover, when, for the same reasons, the import channel gets to be more and more blocked, India would have had to be paid for her surplus exports in her own currency; or in the international medium of exchange, viz., gold, Gold, then, would have flowed into this country, instead of being diverted from her, as the present holders of the Indian public purse have done. Neither would the reserves for national credit have been in danger, nor the real prosperity of the Indian agriculturist had there been, at the critical moment of 1931, a truly national Government in power in Delhi, exclusively seeking the good of India, and of India alone. But Sir James either does not realise this reasoning; or it would not suit him to admit it. And so his dialectic rejoinder about taxing gold exports,—as a mere contradiction in terms by those who had been complaining against Government for the excessive taxation of the impoverished Indian people—is no more and no better than a mere dialectic sophism.

Bombay Forests

Of the ill-administered departments of the Bombay Government perhaps the worst is the Forest Department. It is not surprising, therefore, that it was subjected to very severe criticism in the Legislative Council during the last two days. The Bombay Presidency is rich in forests, and efficiently administered, they could be made a source of a large and increasing revenue. But as things are, the revenue is small and is declining. And what is worse is that the Forest Department has often been a source of much harassment to the agriculturists in the vicinity of forests. Such harassment is particularly noticeable in a district like Kanara, where agriculture is languishing mainly because of the maladministration of the local forests and where for the same reason, among others, the population has been steadily declining during the last thirty years or more.

Several members of the Council made strong comments on the extent of corruption in the Department. The Minister for Forests could not refute the charge of corruption and only weakened his case when he attempted to hold the people themselves responsible for the spread of corruption. Such a method of justification or extenuation is hardly calculated to set matters right in the administration. If he is earnest about safeguarding the reputation of the Department he should not wait till the Councillors bring to his notice concrete and demonstrable cases of corruption but should institute a searching inquiry on his own initiative. The Council has certainly made out a good case for an inquiry. And if the Minister shirks one, he should not be surprised at suspicious comments among the public on his attitude. It is notorious that most of the defects in the Department are due to the domination of non-Indian officers in the higher grades of the Forest Service. The Department cannot be what it is capable of being unless and until it is Indianised from top to bottom.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Govind Vallabh Pants's Rebuke To Sarkar

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The debate in the Assembly on the general budget was dull, dreary and often unedifying. Speaker after speaker harped on the same arguments and cliches on the disproportionately heavy military budget, premature restoration of the salaries cut, absence of any substantial relief to the tax-payers, the drain of gold and the objectionable use of the surplus. Not that these points were not worth making or pressing. The discussion became wearisome and uninteresting, because of the monotony of the charge, and of the hurried, unsubstantial manner in which it was presented by each speaker. Even those who defended the Finance Member used the same stereotyped catch-phrases and platitudes, which neither instructed nor convinced any listener. The Opposition is not uniform or homogeneous, though the main lines of criticism of the Budget were identical no matter

(Continued on page 10.)

DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE

Seven Muslim Members of the Assembly have issued a statement explaining why they voted against Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's cut motion. We have seldom come across a more disingenuous explanation. The statement is a tirade against the Congress because Mr. Desai's motion was guilty of the crime of being supported by a Nationalist for a reason with which the Congress had nothing to do. Because Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt spoke against the Government on the ground of the Communal Award—which, quite frankly, he was ill-advised and unjustified in doing—these seven gentlemen—the majority of them would in any case have voted with Government—rushed to the Government lobby forgetting the J.P.C. debate, the Frontier debate, the Indo-British Pact debate, the Betrayal of Baluchistan and so many other things. If they were moved by considerations that they urge, they would have voted with the Congress on the very ground on which they want the public to believe they voted against it. Congress has been neutral and has stuck to its neutrality on the Communal Award. The Government, on the other hand, are solemnly pledged to support the Communal Award and yet these seven gentlemen did not vote against Government as a protest against allowing Sir N. N. Sircar to be neutral during the Communal Award divisions—a deliberate act tantamount to the betrayal of these gentlemen and their Award.

With the mentality that they have betrayed in their main reason, it is not to be wondered at that they should have rushed to condemn the Congress for the anti-Communal Award Conference also! But we seriously suggest to Mr. Jinnah to take note of the attitude, rendered doubly deplorable by their explanation, of his followers.

PAMPERING THE PRINCES

The Princes Will Do A Service To Themselves And The Country If They Refuse To Join The Federation On Terms Rejected By The Whole Country

By K. F. NARIMAN. II.

A word of warning and caution in good time to Indian Princes! Their new alliance with Government is looked upon with suspicion and distrust not only by all their State subjects but also by the rest of British India. In spite of all protestations to the contrary, it is a marriage of convenience and is not based on any natural affection or attachment on either side; as such, it cannot last long; it will end in another tragedy as soon as the present abnormal political conditions have ended. The Princes are thrust into this Federal game, simply to accommodate and fit into a preconceived and deep-laid Imperial scheme. There is not one British Indian politician or political organisation that desires their association or comradeship in this new Federal 'slaughter' house where future India's political and economic rights are to be massacred.

Pawn In A Game

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, normally a balanced, sober, and courteous politician, has openly denounced the supposed Federation in most unequivocal and strong terms; and Mr. Mohmedalli Jinnah has never reconciled himself to it. Will the Princes force this company as unwanted and unwelcome guests in a house?

Thus by this one short-sighted step, the Princes are raising a storm of opposition, indignation and agitation against themselves all over the country and are incurring the displeasure of both British-India and Indian States-subjects. They are accused of lending themselves selfishly and unpatriotically to be voluntarily and submissive pawns in this imperial diplomatic game. Even their friends and well-wishers are blaming them for helping this scheme to obstruct Indian political and economic progress. The game is so transparent that we are certain that they too have seen through it. They are used as tools to secure and perpetuate British imperial domination over India. Such charges are openly levelled against them not recklessly by irresponsible agitators but by supposed responsible and weighty members of Parliament and Indian Legislatures on the floors of both these Houses. In spite of all that, is it really to their interests still to pursue this thoughtless, short-sighted policy and is it consistent with their self-respect, dignity and position, thus to thrust themselves into a place where all their countrymen do not want them? Except the European group, none desires them to join the Federation.

Count The Cost

Have the Princes seriously counted the cost and properly weighed the consequences? In return for a little patronage and supposed protection from the Britishers, they are risking to lose the good-will and friendship of all their countrymen. Are not these internal safe-guards more secure than external artificial protection? Thus viewing it as a practical business proposition, the balance is distinctly against them and in future dealings they will have to bear the unpleasant burden of this short-sighted and foolish step. Let them still pause and consider before it is too late. The last Assembly vote and the whole country's verdict outside, coupled with the serious objections they themselves have raised, are sufficient and justifiable grounds for them to recede.

Appeal To Princes

Let the ever-resourceful and fertile British diplomatic brains find out some other "scheme," some other accommodating and obliging 'allies' to execute their plans of domination. They have carried on the Empire for centuries without the aid of Indian Princes and co-operation and their withdrawal even at this stage will not disrupt that mighty and all-powerful organisation. They always rise to the occasion and find a way out of the crisis. What the rest of political India has not been able to achieve by months of agitation and tons of protests, can thus be attained by the Indian Princes by one bold, patriotic and even for themselves profitable master-stroke of correct policy and attitude: "India does not want Federation with us in the circum-

(Continued on page 16).

Frankly Speaking

SIMON & MOSCOW

According to a report in a contemporary it would appear that while the Russian invitation to the British Foreign Secretary to visit Moscow has been accepted the Government propose to substitute Mr. Anthony Eden for Sir John Simon. The choice of Mr. Eden is certainly more desirable than that of Sir John Simon. Mr. Eden, although a Conservative, possesses, comparatively speaking, a keener and more sympathetic international sense than the Liberal Sir John Simon. This superiority of Mr. Eden over the British Foreign Secretary has been amply proved in Geneva and elsewhere. But in another sense it constitutes an insult. For, it means, formally that Russia is not entitled to the same respect and importance that has been bestowed on Germany for instance. In fact a Liberal M. P. drew attention to this aspect when he asked whether it was not desirable that the Minister who proceeded to Moscow and Warsaw should have the same status as the Foreign Secretary. Sir John's excuse was, unfortunately, too thin.

MOCKERY OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Isaac Foot's amendment to the India Bill, providing that representatives of British India to the Federal Assembly should be elected direct by territorial constituencies, was defeated, like most other amendments, by a large majority in the House of Commons sitting in Committee over the Bill. It almost seems as if the House were determined to throw out all amendments to the Bill irrespective of their merits. Indirect election is a mockery of democratic representation, and Sir Herbert Samuel stated a plain truth when he said that the system like the one proposed by the Government was unheard-of in the whole history of the world. It is rank nonsense to suggest, as did Sir Austen Chamberlain, that the system was calculated to develop a sense of responsibility in the Assembly member to his constituents. The system is only calculated to create pocket boroughs and, as Mrs. Eleanor Rathbone pointed out, encourage corruption. It was opposed even by the Government of India and that means much.

MAKE-BELIEVE INDIANISATION.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Tottenham stated that since 1919 only 248 Indians had received the King's Commission and that at present only 196 were in service. 196 Indian officers bearing the King's Commission out of a total of about 7,000 constitute a negligible minority. And Mr. Tottenham has also reminded the House that not a single Indian Commissioned Officer will reach the rank of Major till 1938. This is certainly a mockery of Indianisation and a convincing proof of the fact, now being clearly revealed, that Government do not accept complete Indianisation even as a goal to be reached in any fixed period. Mr. Tottenham was not wrong in remarking the other day that at the present rate of Indianisation none but a congenital idiot would believe that there was ever going to be complete Indianisation of the Army.

MRS. CORBETT-ASHBY'S PROTEST.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby deserves congratulations on the resignation of her position as substitute delegate to Geneva in view of the publication of the British Government's White Paper on defence. She quite rightly says that the White Paper strikes the last blow at any possibility of a successful disarmament convention. It is such a disastrous document that it eminently called for strong and drastic protest of the kind which Mrs. Corbett-Ashby has made. But at this stage one somehow recalls the good lady's attitude towards the other White Paper and its later supplementaries. They also constitute a blow—at any possibility of a successful Indo-British understanding. They constitute moreover a cynical denial of the just aspirations and demands of a whole country almost as big as Europe. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby's concern for the peace of Europe is admirable but could not the confirmed and earnest Internationalist rise above British Imperialist prejudices to support as strongly the rights of the people of India?

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY & GOVT.

It is true that Government have found a simple way out of the deadlock that arose sometime ago over the question of the post of Pro-Vice-Chancellor in the Muslim University of Aligarh. The solution is also a desirable one. But we cannot congratulate Government on it. The fact is that the Court of the University definitely and formally decided to abolish the post, held at present by a British educationist, as too costly and altogether useless. The post, however, could not be abolished under the Law except under the sanction of the Government. What the Government did was to "sit tight" over the Court's decision for over a year. And instead of accepting the decision they have now hit upon a means of inviting the Court to reconsider its formal decision. But as we have said, the means adopted is welcome. It frees the Court, at least in one respect, from dependence on the Education Ministry of the Government of India. And since it has been given the option, it is now for the Court itself either to vindicate its self-respect and its duty towards the University or to eat its own words.

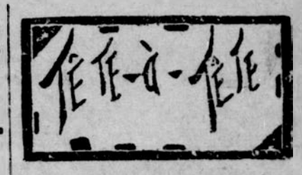
— PRESS VIEWS —

Communal Negotiations

If and when the inner history of the negotiations comes to be recorded and published, we have reasons to believe the country will be gratified to know of the extent of the support the attempt had received and amazed at the irresponsibility that has prevented it from bearing fruit and ushering in a new age of understanding. We fear some of us have not yet lost hope in the sense of justice of our British masters, at any rate, have more faith in the honesty of the authors of the outrageous award than in our own capacity to replace it by a less mischievous agreement. Panditjee, we are told, will be proceeding to England with his mission of persuasion. We can but deplore his judgment and hope that the disillusionment in store for him will make him permanently chastened. We are far from down hearted, for it is impossible not to sense the atmosphere and feel the onrush of forces that are asserting for mastery forces that will sweep away prejudices and mental reservations and unite India with an unbreakable bond of common understanding and determination. —"Searchlight"

Unnatural Medium

Mr. D. J. Mackenzie who has for many years been associated with the direction and guidance of education in India has testified in no equivocal manner to the superiority of Vernaculars as medium of education in various parts of the country. Relating his experience in the Osmania University, he says that he was hitherto sceptical about the advantage of imparting higher education in the Vernacular but from what he saw at the Osmania University convinced him that a student could receive better training through the Vernacular than through English. To an Indian, what appeared to Mr. Mackenzie, before he saw the working of the Osmania University, to be a theory, has been all along a patent fact. English has been and will always remain an unnatural and artificial medium of instruction. Time was when adequate literature of a higher type in the Vernacular was lacking. Now that there is ample literature available on almost every subject in the Vernaculars, there is no justification for continuing English as a medium of instruction either in High School or the University. English may, however, be retained as a second language. —"National Call".



SPRATT CANNOT BE DEPORTED.

Hoare Says Government Have No Such Power Under Existing Law.
—Headlines.

How frightfully interesting! So there IS after all something about which Government have no power under the "existing law" in India. We never knew.

* * * *

We must congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He got his opportunity to justify himself in the Assembly on Thursday. And he made no mistake.

Mr. Satyamurti had declared that the purpose of the Congress was to destroy the prestige of Government if the latter did not respond to popular will. The challenge was too open and insistent to be ignored by Sir Knight-Baronet of Bombay. He rose magnificently to the demands of chivalry and saved the prestige of the Government.

We suggest that on the occasion of the inauguration of "Reforms" a special title should be given to Sir Cowasji—the Protector of Prestige. (P.P., for short).

* * * *

Sir Knight-Baronet declared that for years he had expressed dissatisfaction with the existing system of Government, but he preferred his own method to the Congress method of work . . . .

He would prefer, that is, to go on expressing dissatisfaction for years. But if the prestige of the existing system of Government were in danger then he woud suppress his own expressions of dissatisfaction.

Protection of bureaucratic prestige first, Indian patriotism afterwards.

Yes, we do congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., K.C., I.E., P.P.

* * * *

Asked whether the policy of Government was to lend European Officers (to Indian States) in preference to Indian Officers, Mr. Metcalfe replied in the negative.
—Assembly Proceedings.

Quite. It isn't a policy, only a series of regrettably accidental coincidences.

* * * *

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, says a Bombay Council report, sincerely thanked all the members for the helpful criticism of the Forest Administration and assured the House that he would take the fullest advantage of it.

But that need not encourage Hon. Members to offer the most helpful criticism of all. He won't resign.

* * * *

It is reported that the British Government will send Captain Anthony Eden instead of Sir John Simon to Moscow.

They couldn't have paid a better compliment to Russia and her statesmen.

* * * *

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, too is reported to have had a severe cold and is remaining indoors.

Now, what is HIS grouse?

* * * *

Italy is studying measures that may have to be taken to protect Italian interests in Greece.

Would they be similar to those taken in regard to Abyssinia? We wouldn't be surprised. Italy has not forgotten the Corfu discomfiture.

* * * *

The Egyptian Government is perturbed, and rightly so, over the report that M. Venizelos is coming to Alexandria as a refugee on board a rebel Greek cruiser.

Here is an opportunity for irreconcilable opponents like Lloyd George and Winston Churchill to collaborate and co-operate again. They should jointly make urgent representations to the British Government on behalf of M. Venizelos—for "old time's sake".

* * * *

MINISTER HITS BACK.

FOREST GRANT

Reply To Charge Of Corruption.
—B. B. Minor.

The paper must apologise at once to Honourable Members and also to the Minister for gravely misrepresenting him.

Crete To Be An Independent State?

Island Supports Venezelos To A Man

Citizens Confident Of Victory: Appeal To League?

ALEXANDRIA, March 7.

The first definite news from Crete since the rebellion was brought by the Captain of the Imperial Airways yacht "Imperia," which received M. Venezelos's special permission to leave the island.

The Captain declared that the whole population of Crete supported M. Venezelos and they were confident of victory.

If the rebels were defeated on the mainland M. Venezelos intends to proclaim Crete an independent state, and appeal to the League of Nations. The only bloodshed hitherto is that two sailors of the cruiser "Averoff" were killed by a bomb from a Government seaplane.

The Averoff brought down two Government bombers on fire.

TURKEY TO ARREST FUGITIVES

ATHENS, March 8.

The rebels have occupied the Islands of Chios and Samos. It is believed that Turkey and Bulgaria have strengthened their frontier guards to prevent land rebels escaping into these countries.

The rebels attempting to do so will be arrested and disarmed.

All persons wishing to leave Greece have to obtain a permit from the Home Office.

The Government has ordered the lights in all lighthouses on the Greek coast to be extinguished.—Reuter.

ITALY TO PROTECT HER INTERESTS

Rome, March 8.

It is officially stated that the Government is studying measures that may have to be taken to protect Italian interests in Greece.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CRUISERS FOR GREECE

ATHENS, March 8.

The British battleship "Royal Sovereign" is expected at Phaleron Bay to-day. The French cruiser "Verdun" has arrived at Piraeus. The cruisers "Foch" and "Tour Ville" are en route

H.M.S. Royal Sovereign arrived in Phaleron Bay off Athens at noon to-day.

INCREDIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Shareholders Demand Compulsory Liquidation Of White Star

LONDON, March 7.

Following the shareholders' demands for compulsory, rather than voluntary liquidation of the "White Star" the meeting is adjourned till a fortnight. The Chairman said that liquidation appeared to be inevitable. There were only half-a-million sterlings worth of assets to show for over six million sterling, while further liabilities exceeded three million.

He admitted that it was really an incredible state of affairs that the shareholders opposed the voluntary liquidation, and one threatened to take court action, unless the motion for compulsory winding up was accepted.—Reuter.

MURDERED BY BANDITS

LONDON, March 7.

According to a Shanghai message it has been discovered that the Australian missionaries of the China Inland Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Frencham were murdered by Communist bandits.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. I. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TURKS ACTIVE IN BULGARIA

League's Attention Drawn To "Feverish Military Activity" On Frontier

GENEVA, March 7.

The Bulgarian delegate has drawn the attention of M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, to "the feverish military activity" by the Turks and the concentration of troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

The delegate added that if the concentration of troops was not discontinued, Bulgaria would appeal to the League, but to-day's step was only an attempt to secure a friendly settlement.

In reply to Bulgarian complaints the Turks have stated that the measures were taken to defend the Dardenneles.—Reuter.

AMENDMENT TO LABOUR'S MOTION

Britain And Disarmament

LONDON, March 7.

Government supporters handed in an amendment to the Labour vote of censure on March 11 declaring that the House is faithful to the obligations of the country as a member of the League and desiring to secure limitation of armaments by International agreement, recognises that these objects cannot be attained by unilateral disarmament and approves of Government's policy as equally necessary for the defence of the people and discharge of International obligations.

That amendment will be moved by Sir Austen Chamberlain and will be supported by Liberal Nationals and National Labourites.—Reuter.

FALL OF STERLING

Gold Bloc Countries Will Discuss Monetary Situation

LONDON, March 7.

A conference of the gold bloc countries will discuss the monetary situation with special reference to the fall of sterling advocated by the French and the Belgian Finance Ministers. The French Ministers declared that the whole French Government supported the plan.

The Belgian Premier informed the chamber that his Government suggested such a conference. He reiterated his opposition to the devaluation of Belgian franc.—Reuter.

COMMODITIES SPECULATION IN BRITAIN

Govt. Will Make Fullest Possible Investigations, Assures Runciman

LONDON, March 7.

Mr David Grenfell (Lab., Gower) opened a debate in the House of Commons on commodity speculation and said that sensational statements published in the British and foreign press created the utterly wrong impression that a British Stavisky affair had been discovered. But things were not as things should be, and they were concerned with the damage inflicted on city business people and British credit.

Quoting figures, he estimated that the additional half-penny per ounce on household pepper gave a profit of £1,500,000. He urged Government to institute a public inquiry into the circumstances and contended that the close connection between tin, pepper and shellac was not accidental and there had been a kind of conspiracy against consumers for abnormally high profits for a few individuals. Were Government willing that the directors of joint stock banks should be engaged in secret enterprises to corner commodities and hazard the lives of business firms which they professed to serve with money and advice?

Mr. Runciman, replying, hoped that everyone would agree that an investigation would do good, but he argued that the Official Receiver was fully empowered to make this and until this was completed nothing new need be done. He denied that a single member of Government or committees had been mixed up with speculation.

Mr. Runciman's Reply

Mr. Runciman replying for Government emphasised that he was concerned not with individuals but with the fair name of the city of London. He believed that an investigation could do good, and the only question was the form that it should take.

Mr. Runciman emphasised that the wide powers were possessed by the official receiver, who would personally make the fullest possible investigation into the failure of the two companies concerned, and of everything appertaining to their business. He said: "We can get right down to the bottom of this episode."

Mr. Runciman suggested that until the whole of this process were exhausted there was no need for special investigation of an entirely new character, and said, "I shall see that the investigations go to the uttermost limit." He added that on the Continent the "dreadful word Stavisky" which could only mean corruption, had been mentioned. Dare anyone say, asked Mr. Runciman that anyone connected with Government or the Commons was involved? There had not been a whisper of suspicion with regard to any member. It was well for the world to know the purity of Britain's public life has been maintained.—Reuter.

FAMOUS PARACHUTIST DEAD

Gets Heart Attack At Height Of 30,000 Feet

COPENHAGEN, March 7.

Tragedy followed the preparations by the famous parachutist John Tranum to break the present world record parachute jump of 26,500 feet. When at a height of over 30,000 feet, Tranum became unconscious from a heart attack.

The aeroplane immediately returned to Copenhagen, but Tranum died without recovering consciousness.—Reuter.

FAMOUS FLAUTIST DEAD

LONDON, March 7.

The famous solo flautist and teacher, Albert Fransella was found dead in his bedroom in earl's Court, apparently due to gas poisoning. He had been in failing health.

At one time he was recognised as the premier flautist in the world.

He was born in Amsterdam but had settled down in England.—Reuter.

WELFARE WORK BY MUNICIPALITY

Subhas Bose Studies Vienna Examples

VIENNA, March 8.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose leaves for Geneva in the middle of the month to unveil the Patel Memorial. Mr. Bose told "Reuter" that he would proceed to Paris after his visit to Geneva to consult a specialist in tropical diseases he added that his general physical condition had improved during the recent weeks but felt that there was some mysterious local trouble which had not yet been diagnosed.

Mr. Bose has just begun a new book, "History of the Indian National Movement," but illness prevents him from working hard at it as he would like the book to be more comprehensive than the earlier work. Mr. Bose exhibited keen interest in the social welfare work done by Social-Democratic Municipal authorities in Vienna, especially housing which system he thinks offers many points, Indians could adopt.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL

Indians In London To Be Represented At Unveiling

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 7.

At a meeting of Indian residents held in the Essex Hall, London, it was decided to send representatives to attend the unveiling on March 16 by Mr. Subash Bose of the tablet commemorating Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at the Gland Sanatorium, Switzerland, where he died.

PRINCES OBJECTIONS TO INDIA BILL

LONDON, March 8.

Mr. Davison is asking on Monday when Sir Samul Hoare expects to be in a position to inform the House of the nature of the Princes' fundamental objections to the India Bill.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO CRITICISMS

Denies Exchange, Fund Was Used For Manipulating Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 7.

A strong denial that the Exchange Equalisation Fund was used for the purpose of depreciating the sterling was uttered Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

He said it was never used, and was never intended for the purpose of deliberately forcing the sterling up or down. He declined to explain how the Fund worked recently, since publicity would destroy its value, and added that there was absolutely nothing in the position of the pound which need give Britain moments of uneasiness. The pound, bought the same amount of goods internally as three years ago. It was impossible to try to stabilise the currency on gold in the present circumstances.

He had not changed the view that there was no better international standard than gold, but would not take steps to revert to it until the conditions were so favourable that having reverted Britain would be pretty certain of her ability to remain thereon.

CAMPBELL'S MEAN AVERAGE

DAYTONA, March 8.

With the publication of the official figures of flying a kilometre, it was revealed that Sir Malcolmn Campbell covered the kilometre northward run at 281.374 mmiles per haur, thus beating the single run time for a mile. But the speed southward being only 271.727, the mean average was only 276.160 against 276.316 for a mile. Sir Malcolm's figures established yesterday were 272.727 miles per hour for the southward mile and 281.030 for the northward making the mean average of 276.816, which is the world record.—Reuter.

Famous Motorist Breaks His Own Record In "Blue Bird"

Says He Had One Of The Narrowest Shaves Ever,

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DAYTONA, Mar. 7.

Sir Malcolm Campbell attained a speed of 276 miles, breaking the record.

The time on the southward run was 13.2 seconds; speed 272.727 miles. The time on the northward run was 12.81 seconds, speed 281.03 miles, giving an average of 276.816 miles compared with 272.108.

Average speeds for the flying kilometre were 276.160, 5 kilometres 268.474, 5 miles 251.396, all records.

Had Narrow Escape.

Sir Malcolm Campbell said he had one of the narrowest shaves ever, when racing northward. His tracks show he came off the course twice, went up into the soft sand below the dunes. With marvellous presence of mind he kept the car under control both times, but said it was almost out of control.

Despite this he was as steady as a rock when he arrived at the timing-tower, swamped by friends and greeted fondly by Lady Campbell. The Blue-Bird tyres were a sight to behold.

"If I had not had a darn good car, I should not be talking to you now,' said Campbell interviewed by Reuter after breaking the record. "At one spot south I measured a mile on the north run when the tyre treads started to go, I hit a bad bump and sailed through the air 30 feet."

Fitted With Rolls Royce Engine

The Blue Bird in which Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the world's motor speed record was designed in a secret workshop in the Midlands. It has a four wheel drive and is fitted with a Rolls-Royce Schneider Trophy engine of 2,600 horse power. Last February on the same track at Daytona Beach Campbell set a record of 272 miles an hour. The new four wheel drive was fitted with the object of overcoming the problems of wheelspin.

Sir Malcolm's attempt to attain a speed of 300 miles per hour was unsuccessful, but he beat his previous best by 4 miles an hour.

Sir Malcolm Campbell

No Balanced Economy Without Higher Living Standard

Schuster Pleads For Equitable Distribution Of India's Wealth Along With Increased Production

LONDON, March 8.

There is a great need for policies to increase the national wealth of India but these will be valueless unless they also secure the proper distribution of that wealth and the greatest need of all is to raise the standard of living of the masses of the people.

This was the keynote of the Birdwood Memorial Lecture delivered at the India section of the Royal Society of Arts by Sir George Schuster, who asserted that the study of the economic conditions revealed serious doubts whether India's future position was secure. He expressed the view that the industrial employment could not offer adequate substitution for the loss of agricultural employment if the export markets lost. He urged the increasing need for guidance in the economic policy over the next few years while intensive effort was needed to maintain the export markets but this alone was not enough. India must raise the standard of living of her own people so as to consume more of her agricultural products while industrial development was needed to secure balanced economy.

Sir George Schuster paid tribute to the work of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Lancashire Cotton Committee and added that this was exactly the right kind of co-operation between the Government and private industry in the Central Committee and between producers in India and England. Similar action should be taken in respect of other crops. India's trade was to be maintained either with England or any other country. It must be on the basis of exchange of mutual benefits. There was ample scope for this simultaneously with the development of Indian industries.—Reuter's Special.

Bhai Parmanand Hits Back

Questions If Govt. Favours Weighed With Sir Mahomed Yakub And His Colleagues

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Bhai Parmanand in a press statement refers to the joint communication published in the press this morning from seven Muslim members of the Assembly headed by Sir Muhamed Yakub.

Bhai Parmanand says: "These Muslim members have stated that they voted against the Congress motion for refusing supplies under the head Executive Council because the Nationalists have made a party question of the Communal Award and the Congress Party is silently helping them and that, therefore, these Muslim members are going to take the side of the Government. This is a funny statement to say the least.

DID HE EVER VOTE OTHERWISE?

Sir Muhamed Yakub in particular assumes the roll of injured innocence and may I inquire, if he ever voted against the Government before to give such explanation of his vote of yesterday.

NATIONALISTS' TICKET.

As for his other colleagues I ask them whether they have forgotten that the Nationalist Party fought the last election on the Communal Award ticket and are bound to oppose it whenever they get an opportunity to have their say. In fact, our complaint is that not only has the Congress kept neutral on the subject but that in the Assembly the Congress Party went further and did not vote against the acceptance of the Award. The Congress Party could not have prevented the Anti-Communal Award Conference from holding its session in the same way that they could not have prevented Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, Leader of the Bengal Nationalists, from speaking against the Communal Award as one of the many grievances he mentioned against Government.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF FRONT

Most of the Muslim members of the Assembly voted for the refusal of supplies in respect of the Railway Board grant which shows that their change of attitude cannot be explained in the manner attempted in the statement by seven of them but that there was a deeper meaning behind it. It seems that pressure was put on them on the plea that the Government having shown them undue communal favours, it was expected of them that they should not go on opposing the Government at every stage.

I wish the Muslim members concerned frankly make the confession that they bartered their vote for communal consideration.

FUTURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

As regards the Rajendra Prasad-Jinnah negotiations the position of Hindus is that if the Communal Award is to be made the basis of further negotiations they are not going to have anything to do with it but if the negotiations are to find a fair agreement then we must set aside the Communal Award and then write on a clean slate."

NO DISASTER IF EXCHANGE FALLS

Jamal Mahomed's Retort To Sir J. Grigg.

MADRAS, March 8.

Mr Jamal Mohomed has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member of the Government of India:

Referring to your speech in the Assembly regarding gold exports, I submit that India does not want the maintenance of the present exchange ratio as has been repeatedly pointed out. If the exchange falls, it would not be disastrous to Indian interests, but would prove most advantageous to Indian agriculture industry and export trade. If the Government is really anxious to reduce the poverty of the people and help agriculture and develop export trade, they must immediately reduce the exchange ratio as it is the only effective remedy available now.—A. P.

CREDIT INFORMATION

IN the Credit Department at the Head Office of THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, information is on record regarding more than 1,000,000 commercial firms and individuals located in all parts of the world. In India there are maintained more than 25,000 credit files. In addition each of the other 88 branches has its own files, covering its respective territory. Throughout the organisation these files are being constantly revised and kept up-to-date.

This vast store of information is immediately available to each branch where it is utilized to facilitate the prompt consideration of banking transactions.

NATIONAL CITY officers are always available for consultation regarding your business problems.

THE

National City Bank

of New York

Head Office:

55, WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Founded in 1812

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON

Bombay's New Mayor

WHY NARIMAN MUST BE ELECTED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A good deal of unfair criticism is being levelled against Mr. K. F. Nariman with the sole object of ruining his chances of being elected as the Mayor of Bombay from certain interested quarters. Fortunately, Mr. Nariman's services and sacrifices for the city and for the country are too great to allow anonymous mud-slingers to succeed in misleading the public. There is something obviously unconvincing in an abusive statement made under the shelter of a pen-name and the sterling qualities of Mr. Nariman will not be dimmed in the public eye by irresponsible allegations from persons who find it convenient to hide their identity. I will not here give a list of Mr. Nariman's public achievements. Occupying a very prominent position in the public life of the city and of the country Mr. Nariman's achievements are well-known to everyone and from his record of service the public will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there is no man in the Corporation more suited to be elected to the Mayoralty of Bombay than Mr. Nariman.

Interested parties have been trying to use the question of the Silver Jubilee against Mr. Nariman's election. It is argued that in view of the Jubilee, Bombay should have a Mayor who would co-operate with the authorities in celebrating the great occasion. Those who argue like that ought to know that it is the Corporation itself that by a majority decides this question and the Mayor has no right of veto. If, for example, the Corporation decides to contribute a certain amount of money to the Jubilee Fund, the Mayor cannot go against that decision. To argue, therefore, that Mr. Nariman, if elected, to the Mayoralty would not act impartially in this matter is utterly ridiculous. I, however, learn on reliable authority that the proposal for a contribution of the Corporation to the Jubilee celebrations is to be brought as an urgent matter by our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Taunton, in the current month's agenda and during the life of the present Corporation. The matter, therefore, will be decided this month before a new Mayor is elected. So that in any case the argument cannot be used against Mr. Nariman's candidature. I sincerely hope that the Corporators will not allow themselves to be misled by the propaganda carried on by interested people and that they will consider the question calmly on its merits alone.—Yours, etc.

E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.

Bombay, March 8.

II

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Who will be Bombay's new Mayor? This question will be on the lips of every Bombayite who is conscious of his rights and privileges and who regards a self-respecting Corporation the "summum bonum" of his civic life. I have been pained and not a little surprised to find that in some quarters at least there has been doubt and misrepresentation about the claims of Mr. Nariman. What a pity it is to see that there should be people in our midst who cannot appreciate the claims of Mr. Nariman. Personally I believe there is no one to-day who deserves this civic honour more than Mr. Nariman. I hold no brief for him. He does not even know me. But I feel I would be failing in my duty to a great countryman and co-religionist of mine if I kept silent. All of us may not be in a position to agree with all that Mr. Nariman may be doing, but it would be a very sad commentary on the gratitude, intelligence, honesty, and patriotism of our Parsee and other friends if they failed to honour him at this juncture for his manifold services to the city of Bombay. I dare say there are not many in our midst who can equal Mr. Nariman at least in courage and sacrifice and in civic life as in politics in general these two qualities are the Alpha and Omega of everything.

Nothing will be more absurd than an attempt to elect a nominated member as the Mayor as has been suggested in some quarters. I congratulate "The "Kaiser-I-Hind" on its opposition to such a retrograde move. It would be unworthy of the Bombay Corporation and an insult to its members and their electors. There are many elected members who are deserving of this honour, though there is none who deserves it more than the one who has sacrificed his lucrative practice at the Bar only to serve his city and his beloved Motherland—Mr. K. F. Nariman. Shall we be ungrateful to him when our gratitude is the only consolation and the only reward of men like him?

Who can or will doubt Mr. Nariman's ability? Who will doubt his sincerity of purpose? Who will say that the Corporation and the popular cause would not find in him a pillar of strength? There are some, indeed who biassed as they are not prepared to acknowledge the greatness of Mr. Nariman's sacrifice and self-immolation, but they are in the same category as those who would doubt the veracity of the law of gravitation because a feather falls to the ground much slower than a stone. Excepting these people whom we cannot but pity, there are many who feel that the Bombay Corporation will be stultifying itself if it commits the egregious mistake of failing to honour one who is in many ways heads and shoulders above his contemporaries. If the Bombay Corporation wants to remain the beloved of the people let it honour with gratitude that people's idol and champion.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. DRIVER.

Fruitarian Diet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly let us inform your readers that Dr. Josiah Oldfield M.A., D.C.L., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Senior Physician, Lady Margaret Hospital, Doddington, Kent, England has written "A Popular Guide to Fruitarian Diet and Cookery" that is, one consisting of wholewheat bread, salads, nuts, fruits, vegetables, cereals, dairy produce, milk, cheese and butter which Dr. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., C.B., M.D., M.S. says in "Daily Mail" (London 1927) "will provide all that is required to keep the body and mind in perfect health (as) is now generally recognised." Dr. Oldfield's aforesaid book can be obtained from the Bombay Humanitarian League, "Jivdaya Mandli" 149, Shroff Bazar, Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort, Bombay (No. 2) for four annas only. The proceeds of the sale will be given to the funds of the Humanitarian League which is founded for the amelioration of misery of animals in India. On receipt of a post card the above book will be sent in any part of Bombay with a reliable man on payment of annas four for coolie hire in addition to the price of the book above stated. The book may also be sent for V.P.P. Registration and V.P. charges which amount to annas four will have to be paid in addition to the price of the book which is 4 annas.—Yours. etc.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN AGE (ENGLAND).

Greetings Telegrams

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The other day I wanted to send a greetings telegram at the special reduced rates to one of my friends on the occasion of his son's thread-ceremony. With a view, therefore, to find out a suitable telegraphic form for the occasion I referred to the Post and Telegraph Guide. But unfortunately I did not find any suitable form. There were of course a great many different forms meant for a variety of festive occasions; but for a thread-ceremony there was none. The absence of such a telegraphic form must have been in the past (and will be in future unless the matter is mended) seriously felt by many a Hindu who have to perform this ceremony. May I, therefore, beg to request the Government to consider the matter?—Yours, etc.

Y. R. I.

Bombay,
March 7.

SEC. 144 IN AYODHYA

Trouble Anticipated In Bakr-Id

LUCKNOW, March 8.

Private advices received from Fyzabad show that with the approach of Bakr-Id, the District authorites anticipating trouble have enforced Section 144 in Ayodhya and neighbouring places. Orders have been also passed asking Moslems to refrain from sacrificing cows during the priod of the enforcement of the section in localities mentioned.

It is stated that as a result of this precautionary measure, resentment has been caused among Moslems who are holding meetings to protest against this order.

Official confirmation is lacking.—A.P.

BROACH SCHOOL BOARD

Dinkerrao Desai Elected Chairman

BROACH, March 7.

At a meeting of the School Board of the Broach Borough Municipality yesterday, Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, a prominent Congressman, was elected unanimously its Chairman. He is also the President of the same Municipality.

It may be recalled that in 1932, this Municipality was suspended by the Government mainly on an issue arising from the alleged encouragement of civil disobedience movement in the primary schools.

The Board under the presidentship of Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai refused to reconsider its views on the subject of yield to the Government, even though the Government grant for primary education was withheld. Both the Municipality and Sjt. Desai have been vindicated by this election.—United Press.

EXPENSES FOR SCIENCE CONGRESS

Bengal Council Gives Grant

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day adopted a Government motion for sending the Bengal Development Bill to a Select Committee.

On the motion of the Finance Member, the Council granted Rs. 1,500 to enable the Bengal Government to give a grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the expenses of the Indian Science Congress held at Calcutta this year.

The Council adjourned till March 13 when the budget discussion commences.—A. P.

MARBLE BUST OF LATE SIR MANMOHANDAS

Kaisar-i-Hind Mill Staffs Demonstrate Their Gratitude

The unveiling ceremony of a marble bust of the late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, presented by the staff of "The New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills," was performed at the mill premises by Mr. Pranjivandas Vussonji, the Chairman of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., on Friday.

GRATITUDE OF STAFF.

Mr. Manekji Sorabji Master, the Secretary of the Mill, welcoming the guests referred to the kind and sympathetic treatment given by the late Sir Munmohandas to his staff; and as a natural outcome they had raised a subscription amongst themselves and got this marble bust prepared. He then requested the Chairman, Mr. Pranjivandas, to unveil the marble bust.

HE ADVVANCED INTERESTS OF MILL.

Mr. Pranjivandas's speech which was read by his brother, Mr. Jamnadas Vussonji, ran as follows:—

The late Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., worked all his life for the advancement of the New Kaiser-I-Hind Mill. It was due to this and his business foresight that the mill enjoyed its present position. He referred to the appreciation by the Company of the services of late Sir Munmohandas Ramji and said that the Directors had set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000/ to be called Sir Munmohandas Ramji Memorial Dispensary Fund and that the Dispensary was run at the mill premises in memory of the deceased from the said fund.

A letter from the sons of late Sir Munmohandas thanking the staff of the mill for their very kind regard for the deceased and thanking also the management for providing space for he bust in the mill premises was read at the meeting. With a vote of thanke to the guests of the meeting terminated the proceedings.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 2.)

make clear the Congress attitude and policy. He did not wish to take a historical view, but considering the question, it was impossible to expect human beings to foreswear their principles. Congressmen believed in Satyagraha, as an instrument of deliverance. It was a belief not based on the weakness of a disarmed people; but it was a fundamental faith. Circumstances might also arise in future, when the coming generation having failed to secure justice by appeal to reason might adopt direct action. The question today was whether Congressmen were sincere in the manner they offered the hand of friendship. He assured the House that there was every sincerity in it.

He then examined the speech of Mr. Monteath and told him that in Surat there were two model Boarding Houses, with which the speaker was intimately connected, and whose only fault was that the warden was imprisoned for civil disobedience. And those beautiful institutions were still closed.

In Bardoli where the movement was entirely non-violent every single institution in the Taluka was still in the possession of Government.

In Gujarat vernacular and Secondary Schools for merely possessing the names of Gandhi, Vallabhbhai or others were still banned. He did not want to know on how many institutions the ban had been removed, but why it had not been removed on others. (Applause). He could personally testify to the fact that every one of those who were still kept in jail were being kept not because they committed any violence, but because they had incurred the displeasure of the officers. When he attempted to see District Officers, the reply came:—"It is a matter for the policy of Government."

The Congress was sincere in its belief in non-violence and would express it in every way consistent with its conduct.

He wanted the Government to be careful in using its powers and not to exceed limits, because by so doing, they would only be propagating evil. Let their measures be just and adequate, so that there would be no occasion for complaint and they might achieve the purpose of establishing an understanding between the ruler and the ruled and there would be understanding between the two races.

Mr. Keynes had said that the British Empire was disintegrating except that it was represented now only by India.

DANGEROUS TO BE UNGENEROUS.

Mr. Desai said:—"Irrespective of arguments and principles, we can always have theories. Imperialism, is bad; autocracy is bad; democracy is bad. If instead of dealing with matters in the abstract, we dealt with efficient self-government of this country, making consistent the interest both of those who have been here and those who are remaining with us here I am quite certain that the historical statement that is made in a purely historical sense of the revival of directing action may be entirely a thing of the past. I have, therefore, not the smallest doubt that in a matter of this kind, it is easy to be generous but it is dangerous to be ungenerous (cheers).

Maulana Shaukatali wanted to speak, but the closure was applied and Mr. Aney's cut motion was carried by 63 to 58 votes. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

NEUTRAL INDEPENDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The popular victory in the Assembly was brought about more by the neutrality of the Independents than by their support. The neutrals were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Ahmed Jaffar, Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. H. M. Abdullah, Mr. K. L. Gauba, and Maulana Shafidaudi. Among the Independents who voted for the motion were Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Mr. Syed Murtaza, Mr. Azhar Ali and Mr. H. S. Sait, while those elected members who voted against the motion included Seth Abdullah Haroon, Mr. Anwarul Azim, the Raja of Kolengode, Sir Muhamed Yakub, Mr. G. B. Nairang, Sir Mehr Shah, Mr. Rajanbaksh, Mr. Ghiausuddin, the Raja of Agaon, Mr. Bhag Chand and the Rajkumar of Vizianagram.

MALAVIYAJI'S HEALTH

BOMBAY, Friday (4 P.M.)

Enquiries at Birla House regarding Pandit Malaviyaji's health show that he has considerably improved

Panditji has, however, cancelled his visit to Allahabad in connection with the Jubilee of the "Leader."

He will stay in Bombay till March 14, when he leaves for Amritsar.

INDIA'S OPIUM PRODUCTION

Further Reduction In Area Of Cultivation

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The maximum area of opium cultivation was further reduced from 45,000 bighas to 24,000 bighas, in accordance with the programme of reduction of the area under poppy cultivation sanctioned by the Government of India, says the Report, just published, on the operations of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1934. Leaving a small margin to cover petty excesses in sowings, an area of 23,842 bighas was engaged during settlements, and the sown area actually measured amounted to 23,934.

The productive area was 22,067 bighas, while that of failures, due to climatic causes, was 1,867 bighas, compared with 1,398 bighas in the previous year. Of late, the figures shown under failures, are comparatively higher than those of former years, for the reason that the working of the Produce Control Scheme ensures a much closer examination of the crop. The gross produce amounted to 3,274 maunds, equivalent to 3,183 maunds at a consistence of 70 degrees, or 376 maunds less than the anticipated outturn.

The average yield per bigha on the actual outturn at 70 degrees was 5.77 seers, as compared with 7.26 seers in the previous year, and an average of 5.54 seers in the past 7 years. Except for Ghazipur Budaun and Gonda, the yield from each division was above the present recognised Agency standard of 5.5 seers per bigha. Bara Banki, with an average of 7.23 seers per bigha, gave the highest yield in the Agency, followed by the Fyzabad and Gorakhpur divisions with 6.52 and 6.18 seers, respectively. The general consistency of the drug was a little lower than in the previous year, but the opium was of good quality.

LOWER PRICE.

The average price paid by the Department for the opium delivered was Rs. 51-14-10 per bigha, while on the average each cultivator received Rs. 26-0-5 as compared with Rs. 65-5-7 and Rs. 32-0-, respectively in the previous year. The decrease is due to the small yield this year.

The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 35,53,987 to Rs. 17,-96,905 a net decrease of Rs. 17,-57,082, due chiefly to the reduction in area under cultivation and further abolition of divisions. The average cost of opium per maund, however, rose to Rs. 462-8-4, owing to the percentage of decrease in outturn being greater than that of expenditure.

DECREASE IN NET PROFIT.

The net profit of the year amounted to Rs. 41,01,514 against Rs. 54,68,576 of the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the reduction in the sales of provision opium during the year by 301 chests, in keeping with the policy of the Government of India for the cessation of this trade by the end of 1935.

There were only five cases of breach of opium laws reported, with 4 convictions, in which the cultivators were found in illegal possession of crude opium.—United Press.

NO EVASION OF IRWIN-GANDHI PACT

Salt Law Breakers Acquitted On Appeal

KHULNA, March 2. (By Mail.)

Nalini Kanta Pal and Mofijaddin Shaik, who had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months under section 9 (b) of the Indian Salt Act by Mr K R Das Sarkar, First Class Magistrate of Satkira, have been acquitted, on appeal, by Mr K C Chunder, Sessions Judge of Khulna.

The case for the prosecution was that on 4-6-34 at 6-30 p.m. the Sub-Inspector of Excise and Salt searched the boat of Paj and Shaikh, which was lying moored in the river Kaksiali near Kaliganj. The boat was found to contain seven bags, weighing 10½ maunds of country-made, non-duty paid salt, as well as some loose salt of that description weighing about 40 maunds. The accused admitted that they had purchased the salt from several villagers at a cheaper rate. The salt as seized and a sample taken therefrom, which was eventually sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. His report showed that the sample was essentially different from imported salt. On these facts on the sanction of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, the two men were prosecuted.

NO EVASION OF SALT DUTY.

In sentencing each of the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three months the Magistrate observed. "The Excise Prosecutor has dwelt at length, in the course of his argument, on the political aspect of the question. The circumstances in which the salt was seized clearly show that it was meant for trade, thus debarring the saving provisions of clause 20 of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact from being applicable in this case."

In the course of his judgment in the appeal the Sessions Judge said: "On the findings of the learned Magistrate, even if they are accepted, no conviction under section 9 (b) can stand. Section 9 (b) punishes evasion of salt duty or charge payable under this Act or any statutory rule framed under the Act. Section 7 (a) authorises and empowers the imposition of duty on salt and the sanction clearly says that the section clearly says that the A.P.

Neither Real Federation Nor Dominion Status!

SASTRI'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST PRINCES

AMRAOTI, March 7.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who arrived here yesterday from Nagpur gave further exposition on the subject the "Indian Princes and Federation" at a crowded public meeting held at the Jog Square.

Tracing the origin of the Federation idea, Mr. Sastri said that during the first and partiy the second Round Table Conferences, things appeared to be moving smoothly. But then suddenly a certain section of the Princes came prominently on the stage and gave the whole affair a turn, which definitely thrust the question of Dominion Status for India into the background and Federation took its place.

The doctrine of paramountcy of the British Crown and its interpretation assumed importance in the following discussions, so much so that the entire basis became changed and the so-called Federation now threatened to swallow the Dominionship for which till than they were striving.

Under the present Government of India Act, said Mr. Sastri, the Governor-General acting with his Council administers all powers of the Paramountcy on behalf of the Crown.

For the first time then the Federating Princes advanced the claim that paramountcy powers should, in the future Federal Government, be vested in the Viceroy alone acting under the Crown. This distrust by the Princes of the Future Federal Government, in which they were to be participants, extended to such a degree that Federation under such circumstances was really not worth having.—United Press.

DHARAVI MUST HAVE ELEMENTARY AMENITIES OF CIVIC LIFE

Public Demand For Maternity Home And Free Dispensary

"For any big Municipal organisation to overlook the needs of 30,000 people would be an undesirable state of affairs. The residents of Dharavi have been long suffering from the want of a proper maternity home and a free Municipal Dispensary. I have heard of cases where women had to travel a long distance before they found a maternity home and in some instances, child-birth had taken place on the way", observed Mr. Nagindas T. Master, presiding over a meeting held at Dharavi on Friday night.

Resolutions were passed urging the Municipal Corporation to open a free maternity home and a free Municipal Dispensary in the locality.

OVER 10,000 HARIJANS.

Mr. V. R. Dighe said that it was unfortunate that a district like Dharavi mainly populated by the poor Harijans who were about 10,000 in number and about 4,000 Muslims should go without the fundamental amenities like medical relief.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that as the residents of Dharavi were poor and were not in a position to organise any social amenities themselves, the Municipal Corporation should take special interest in looking to the needs of the masses who were none the less the citizens of the premier city in India. He hoped that the Municipal authorities would soon provide these elementary amenities.

CORPORATION'S DUTY

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved the resolution: 'This meeting of the residents of Dharavi is of the opinion that a free maternity home and a municipal dispensary are a great necessity in this locality and requests the Mayor, the members of the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to take necessary steps to meet with the wishes of the residents at an early date."

Mr. Patil referred to the annual revenue of nearly four crores of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and urged that the Corporation should pay due attention to the needs of the poor citizens. While every care was being taken by the Corporation to build up a brighter city so as to keep its position as the premier city in India, it was equally the duty of the members of the Corporation to see that all the social amenities were provided to the poorer and the inarticulate section of the citizens.

Mr. Iswarbhai Patel seconded and Mr. Raoji Devkaran supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Mr. Vaidya then moved the resolution supporting the proposition brought before the Municipal Corporation by Mr. Haji Hasham in this connection and appealing to the members of the Corporation to adopt the same. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution authorised the President of the meeting to forward copies of the resolutions to the Mayor, the members and the Commissioner of the Corporation for early action.

SIKH DELEGATION TO ENGLAND

AMRITSAR, March 8.

A deputation consisting of Sardar Mangal Singh, M. L. A., Sardar Harnam Singh, Advocate of Lahore, Prof. Ganga Singh and Jathedar Tera Singh will go to England in April next to put the case of the Sikh Community before the British Government so far as they are affected by the Communal Award.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Khalsa Durbar.

The deputation will contend that the Award is unjust and definitely prejudicial to the interests of the Sikhs who should be placated, forming, as they do, an important element in the Indian Army.—United Press.

DR. MOONJE'S MILITARY SCHOOL

Pratap Seth Thanked For Donation Of 1 Lakh

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, March 5.

A public function was held yesterday at the Town Hall of Dhulia, under the Presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, to honour Shreeman Pratap Seth, on the eve of his going on a long tour to Europe, for his princely donation of Rs. 1 lakh for Dr. Moonje's scheme of a Central Hindu Military Education Society and its Military School. The Collector of the District, Mr. Bhide, I.C.S., graced the occasion by his presence.

Mr. Kelkar asked Dr. Moonje to explain his scheme to the audience. Dr. Moonje then addressed the gathering.

DR. MOONJE'S SCHEME.

The main point of Dr. Moonje's speech, was to provide for a scheme of education for boys, which alone can remove the defect that Indian Soldiers could acquit themselves so well as they did in the Great War, because they were commanded by the British Officers. The Military School is intended to act as a feeder-school to the Indian Military Academy started recently by the Government at Dehra Dun for the training of Indians for King's Commission in the Army.

DONATION OF RS. 1 LAKH.

Dr. Moonje concluded his speech by expressing his grateful thanks to Shreeman Pratap Seth, for his donation of Rs. 1 lakh, which, he said, went a great way towards early practical realization of his scheme.

Clothes last longer when washed with

501 WASHING SOAP

501 lathers at once
— no need to scrub and scrub to get clothes white
501 contains no harsh chemicals— it cannot harm even delicate fabrics
501

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

Tomco Sales Dept.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

Distributor for Bombay City:
RATILAL P. SHAH, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

Distributors for Bandra:
SHANTILAL CHATRABHUJ & CO., Hill Road.

Tomco Sales Dept., P.O. Box No. 528, Bombay.

KILL roaches & ants with FLIT POWDER

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FAMOUS FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

Your Future Revealed

To-day you do not know what the future holds in store for you. But, the important events of your Life CAN be revealed fully and accurately by Prof. Jouhari, the eminent astrologer and hypnotist.

Write to-day any five questions concerning your own future in a sealed cover. Correct answers together with your sealed cover in Re 1-4. Annual Directions Rs. 2-8. Full Life Reading Rs. 5. Postage As. Six Extra. State your Birth date.

Professor JOUHARI,
Dept. "A," (230), DEOLALI Camp.

SEX-HEALTH and power

Your vital forces can be fully restored and maintained by a short, inexpensive course of

CEL-O-TONE

FREE BOOKLET from
VENUS RESEARCH LABORATORY
P. O. Box 587 CALCUTTA.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT OF VILLAGES

Need For Co-operative Effort

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

In order to save the dying villages of India, it is necessary to improve education, sanitation and economic condition, and all these are interdependent. But no radical improvement can be made in any direction unless the villagers can ameliorate their economic condition. Not only the lower classes but also the middle class families in the villages today are living in a condition of abject poverty and semi-starvation. Many youngmen after passing University examinations are wasting their time idly in the villages; they cannot secure a job anywhere though their families can hardly make both ends meet. These young men have neither the courage nor the initiative to take up village reconstruction work; they have been overtaken by fatal despondence and despair; unless some arrangement is immediately made so that all people living in the villages can earn their livelihood, the villages cannot be resuscitated and saved from sure destruction which is staring them in the face.

Maladjustment.

Though the seriousness of unemployment in our country has perhaps no parallel anywhere else, the problem has become very acute everywhere in the world to-day. And one of the chief causes, as universally accepted, is this that by the help of machinery devised by modern science, twenty men can now perform the work which was done before by two thousand men. On one side goods are being produced in enormous quantities; on the other, on account of many persons having been thrown out of employment by the use of machinery, there is a growing scarcity of purchasers. As an inevitable consequence, in America and other advanced countries lakhs of maunds of wheat are being burnt away, animals reared for meat are being thrown into the rivers and waggons of milk are poured into the streets; while millions of men, women and children are living in a condition of semi-starvation.

Use Of Machinery

Unable to find a remedy for this deplorable state of things, there are many who are blaming science and machinery as the root of all trouble. But this is an error. It is really conducive to the development and progress of human society that man is now able to produce huge quantities of necessary goods with minimum cost and labour thus giving him sufficient leisure and opportunity to cultivate all his mental and spiritual powers and possibilities. On account of the discovery and application of scientific devices, all articles are becoming so cheap that if every body can be assured even a small income, poverty will be completely abolished from the earth, and all people will be able to have a simple, rich and beautiful life.

Work For Hands

It goes without saying that if all work is done by machinery, the problem of unemployment will never be solved, for twenty men will do the work of two thousand men. So the greater the demand of goods which cannot be produced by machinery the easier will be the solution of the problem of unemployment. Things of fine art can be cited as an example. For the fullest development of human life and making it an image of the Divine, it is indispensable to have an environment and atmosphere of grace and beauty; and an infinite variety of beauty can be created by the fine arts. So all people who can afford to do so ought to encourage painting, sculpture, architecture and other fine arts. There are many works in the villages, such as, mending and making roads, building sanitary and beautiful houses for habitation, excavating ponds, wells, canals and so forth which can be done only by manual labour.

Co-operative Work

If the villagers form co-operative societies and borrow money for village improvement works, then the unemployment problem will be largely solved, and from the increased income of the villagers due to the improvements effected they can easily pay up their debt with interest. But our villagers have lost the habit of co-operation and joint work which once formed the main feature of the village communes in ancient India. They are now all engrossed with their petty individual interests, so at every step they come into conflict with each other and create factions and quarrels which are fast causing the disruption of village life. The moral regeneration of the village folk will not come through delivering lectures to them or framing schemes of work for their uplift. If selfless and earnest workers can settle in the villages, working and living among the villagers as their own people, and acquire their confidence and trust by honesty and practical ability, then in course of time they will be able to infuse new life into the dying villages and under their leadership the villagers will organise themselves for their own uplift. There is no short cut to village reconstruction. It is a very difficult work and requires great patience, perseverance and firm determination not to be discouraged by any difficulty or failure. In Russia, Germany and other countries, educated young men and women went as teachers, doctors, nurses, cultivators, labourers to live and work in the villages; only in this way they were able after years of silent and hard work to awaken and organise the masses.

TRIUMPHANT SECOND WEEK!

on account of the exceptionally great rush during every day of the last week, the Management of the Wellington Talkies have been compelled to run this gorgeous picture for the SECOND WEEK from to-day

COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

ROBERT DONAT
ELISSA LANDI

and a superb cast of more than 500

To-day & To-morrow: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

Plans open — Book early

THANA DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

44 Nominations For 12 Seats

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 8.

The triennial elections to the Thana District School Board are to be held shortly. The polling is fixed for Tuesday (March 12) next. Brisk canvassing is going on throughout the district.

Nominations from 44 candidates have been received for 12 seats.

Culpable Homicide Not Amounting To Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 8.

Agreeing with the majority (5-4) verdict returned by the Jury that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of his wife Thaki, under grave and sudden provocation, Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day sentenced Rama Dhau Gaikar, of Bhiwandi, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Minister's Confession On Floor Of Council

CORRUPTION IN SIND FOREST DEPARTMENT

But Bhutto Charges Public With Tempting Officers

A candid confession that there was corruption prevalent in the Forest Department in Sind was made by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday when he sought to plead that was not the Forest Department alone that was affected by corruption.

Government Handicapped

Sir Shah Nawaz said, the Government were handicapped, in bringing to book the culprits, because there was no evidence to justify their action. He accused the public for the prevalance of corruption, because they were, the people who tempted the officers, who on their side could not avoid the temptation always.

Mr. Tolani Hits Back

Mr. Tolani said that the Minister was justifying corruption in the Forest Department beeause there was corruption in other departments also. He asserted that corruption in the Forest Department was more than in other Departments.

Tairsee's Plea For Inquiry

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asking for an enquiry to be instituted to set things right in the Forest Department said that Indians, who crossed the floor from the non-official side to the official, forgot that they were Indians and became children of the system.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The House had before it Mr. M. H. Gazdar's "cut" motion, reducing the demand of Rs. 27,54,000 for the forests by Rs. 1,000.

Mr. A. N. Surve, continuing his criticism of the Forest Administration, said that the grazing fee for cattle was very heavy and he hoped the grievances of cultivators would be fully redressed

Grateful For Criticism

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, replying to the several points of criticism, said that he sincerely thanked all the members for the helpful criticism of the Forest Administration and assured the House that he would take the fullest advantage of it.

He said that he did not want to deny that there was corruption in the Forest Department in Sind; as a matter of fact, the corruption was not in Forest Department alone.

Continuing, he said, that due to jealousies between the zemindars and contractors, temptations were held out to officers, which could not be avoided always.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

He narrated the case of how a junior officer in a district in Sind was caught red-handed, just after he had received Rs 500 as a bribe. Nobody came forward to substantiate the fact, but the officer had received the bribe, and it resulted only in his losing the job.

The Minister felt that the people, themselves, were responsible for the spread of corruption. He wanted the member, who had complained (Mr. Gazdar), to give concrete cases of corruption, and he (the Minister) would promise to take action, provided the member undertook to produce evidence.

Home of Malaria

Replying to the points raised by Mr. Gangoli, he said that Government did not deny that Kanara was the home of malaria and pigs. But Kanara was not the only district where malaria and pigs existed. There were other districts which are equally bad. But Government had been partial to Kanara in helping them to mitigate and minimise the hardships.

Referring to de-population in Kanara, he said that forests and agriculture was dependant on one another, and, if there was de-population and the fields were deserted, the forests could not be there.

DIFFICULT FOR THEM.

Dealing with the wild animal trouble in Kanara Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that licenses to use guns were granted to many people in that District to protect themselves from wild animals.

Continuing, he said that it was difficult for high officials to look to that grievances of the Agriculturists as the latter did not know their own privileges and act accordingly. Some times, he added the grievances were only imaginary.

COLLECTOR'S CONTROL.

Regarding the suggestion that the Collectors be given control over forests, Sir Shah Nawaz said that even at present Collectors had a large control over forests except in technical matters. If the suggestion meant that the Collectors should be given the sole control over forests, he said that it would mean going back by half a century, when the Collector was the only officer in the District having control over all the affairs.

Regarding Syed Miran Mahomed Shah's suggestion that the forests should be transferred to local bodies, the minister said, that Government would consider it if only they proved their fitness for the task.

The policy of Government had always been to safeguard the interests of intermediate and backward communities and the Minister said it was a pity that no Muslim had been selected in Sind last year. The attention of the Chief Conservator had been drawn to it, and the latter said that no suitable Muslims were available.

GOVT. CAN'T DO IT!

Regarding the suggestion of Mr. B. S. Kamat that the forests should be fully exploited for development of industries, the Minister said that it would not be possible for the Government to carry on researches in the matter and take the initiative, but if private individuals or bodies conducted researches and showed some results, the Government take it up and work on it.

AGRICULTURIST'S RIGHTS.

Mr. M M. Karbhari (Thana) who made a fighting speech on behalf of the agriculturists of the Presidency said that the rights of the agriculturists in the rural area were being encroached upon by the present Forest administrative system. The conditions and rules laid down by the Secretary of State for India regarding the way that forest administration should be carried on were not being followed by the Bombay Forest Department. The speaker felt sorry that, in spite of the administration being in the hands of Indian Minister, things had not improved. If the Minister was really sincere and interested in the proper working of the Department, he should enquire into the serious allegations made against the department by several members.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed felt that a great change had come over the Council and he wanted to know the reason for it. Usually, it was the work of the Officers in charge of the different departments of administration to come and state before the House the details about the administration and the difficulties that they had to face but here it was the other way about. The members of the Council were compelled to point out the defects in the administration.

INDIANS AND FOREIGNERS.

It had been asserted several times that foreigners would not be as good administrators of this country as Indians would be. The speaker was astonished to hear from the Minister that 99 per cent of those employed in the Forest Department were Indians. Possibly the Minister took into account all the labourers. He wanted to know from the Minister in charge as to how many high officials were Indians in his Department. He felt that there were numerous graduates from the Indian Universities who should be employed by the Department instead of getting men from England.

HARDLY FAIR.

Mr. Tolani supporting the motion for cut said that the Minister had justified corruption in his department by saying that corruption was there in every other department.

President:—That is hardly fair.

Continuing Mr. Tolani asserting that the corruption in the Forest Department in Sind was more than in any other department. He said that he had information to say that some officials took percentage of the Commission that they got from the contractors.

Mr L R Tairsee (Merchants' Chamber) said though the non-official members knew what would be the fate of the cut motions that they brought before the House, were forced to do so to express their and the agriculturists grievances, out of temper, desperation and disappointment.

It was unfortunate, continued Mr. Tairsee, not only in Bomoay but in other provinces also that once the Indian member crossed the floor and sat on the Treasury benches, they become the children of the system. Indians forget that they were Indians and thought that they were more Britishers than Indians once they crossed to the other side.

Reverting to the subject before the House, he said that there was something radically wrong with the Forest administration and something should be done as soon as possible to set it right.

Sardar Mody and Rao Bahadur Chitale also spoke.

The House adjourned till Saturday 10 a.m.

2nd WEEK

THE SUPREME GIFT OF MOTION PICTURE ART

Big Crowd Cheers

SAGAR'S SENSATIONAL FILM—

SABITADEVI

ATTAINS GREAT HEIGHTS

in

K. M. MUNSHI'S

Vengeance is Mine

(VERNI-VASULAT)

Directed by:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI.

with:
KUMAR YAKUB,
PADMA SHALIGRAM
ANSARI, MEHBOOB,
TARABAI & OTHERS

To-day, To-morrow & on Holidays: 2-30 Matinee.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

NEXT SATURDAY
specially for
"ID" HOLIDAYS

SAROJ presents a mighty picture with a mighty cast

MISAR
—KA—
KHAJANA

Starring
GANPAT BAKRE

Master NISAR, ZEBUNNISA, SARDAR AKHTAR, JANI BABU, PRABHASHANKAR, DULARI (H.M.V.), SHIVRANEE, BALABHAI, SADIKALI, etc., etc.

at

GLOBE TALKIES

(Sandhurst Road).

THIS WEEK
Contd. 3rd Week
"JAN—NISAR"

It lives again for the millions who have read it!
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
Immortal Classic of Adventure

"TREASURE ISLAND"

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Proudest Achievement
WITH A GREAT STAR-STUDED CAST
Headed by
WALLACE BEERY
JACKIE COOPER
LIONEL BARRYMORE
LEWIS STONE
—And Hundreds of Others!

"TREASURE ISLAND"
The Biggest Film Thrill of the Year!

DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN. MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

The CARLTON

(Lamington Road)
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Meet INDIRA, M.A.
in her 10th Mammoth Week
At The

MAJESTIC

And who can she be
but

SULOCHANA
INDIRA M.A.,

Is a Masterful Satire on
WESTERN CULTURE

On WEDNESDAY, 13th instant there will be a special show for Purdah Ladies at 1-30 p.m. Rates as usual.

Schoolboys will be admitted at half rates from Monday to Friday in 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. shows.

Saturday, Sunday Extra Show: 2-15 p.m.

Daily: 5, 8, & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL FILM CO.,
KENNEDY BRIDGE, Bombay.

Grand Opening
BOMBAY THEATRE
NUTAN MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
To-night at 9-0 p. m.

TONS OF MONEY.

Written by:
M. N. JOSHI.

Booking at Theatre

Readers' Views

Good Use For Old Spectacles

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having purchased new spectacles a few days ago, I went to-day to the free eye hospital at Byculla and gave the eye surgeon my old spectacles for near and distant sight for use of poor eye patients to whom they might suit. I write this to request your readers to do likewise. And when they buy new glasses for themselves, let them remember to send the discarded ones to eye hospital for use of poor patients.—Yours etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

Chemical Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Alcohol is the most important solvent in the manufacture of medicines and chemicals, and a nation without the development of chemical industries can not prosper.

India is a vast Country with enormous stores of raw materials for the manufacture of chemicals, Alkaloids and indigenous drugs. For example Caffeine, whose main source is tea is enormously produced in India. 4.1 millions pounds of tea waste is exported every year for the manufacture of Caffeine at a very nominal price, whereas Caffeine manufactured from it amounting to 82200 pounds worth Rs. 657600. Nux Vomica seeds to the extent of 50,000 Cwt. are exported annually at a price of Rs. 32,000 whereas alkaloid strychnine and Pharmacopoeial preparationss made from it would bring Rs. 1,12,000.

At present a few manufacturers have undertaken the manufacture of the most important solvent such as alcohol, the cost of which per metric gallon is only Rs. 2/4. Unfortunately the Government has put a heavy excise duty Rs. 37-8 i.e. nearly 16 times the cost of manufacture of alcohol. It is true that for medicinal purposes a special concession rate of Rs. 5 per proof gallon (bulk Rs. 7-4) is allowed to certain drug manufacturers with bonded stores, but inspite of this the price of spirituous preparations is beyond the means of the poor masses. Unless an appreciable reduction is made in the duty of alcohol used for medical purposes, it is impossible to bring down the price of the preparations to the economic level of the Indian ryot, and the manufacturing Concerns of India cannot profitably undertake the manufacture of the valuable products India is producing on her soil. Crores of Rupees worth of these raw materials are exported and they return to India as pure Chemicals with a price which is many hundred fold costlier than the raw materials.

Until and unless the solvents, specially alcohol, are sold at a cheaper rate, the fate of the industries is doomed. If the price of alcohol is minimised there will be wider demand of the other solvents. Benzene will be recovered from the destructive distillation of Coal, which is not practised by the present coke manufacturers.

It is therefore the duty of all the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works to move the Government for the reduction of the present heavy duty Rs. 7/4. The reduction will be a boon and great stimulus to the manufacturing concerns and thus the development of the industry.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. MITTER.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Shikarpure was made a centre for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination in April 1932, and for the first two years it was held in the Shikarpure-Academy.

In 1934 however University authorities thought it fit—probably in compliance with the request of some interested persons to hold it in the C. & S. College, and an order was issued accordingly. A hue and cry was at once raised against this step but no heed was paid to it.

The present college building was originally designed for a weaving factory and as the college authorities had no building of their own, the instituton was opened in it as provisional arrangement. This building is situated in the outskirts of the town in the most dirty and unhealthy quarter. Horse stables or cattle pens are situated in its close vicinity, and a large drain carrying the dirty water of the entire town passes by it, which continually emits nauseous smell. We cannot under stand how and why the University authorities sanctioned this change of locality inasmuch as the Shikarpure Academy in every respect was a far better place for holding the Examination. The Academy is situated out of the town proper in a very healthy locality and on a sufficiently high level. Its apartments are large and properly ventilated and spacious and afford ample accommodation for candidates. Moreover it contains shady trees, an orchard and lawns where the candidates can recreate themselves during the recess. I therefore, hope the public as well as the heads of the School concerned will impress upon the authorities the adivsability of holdng the Examination once again in the Shikarpure Academy rather than in C. S. College.—Yours, etc.,

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Shikarpur, March 1.

General Election Of J. N. Petit Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the Managing Committee of the J. N. Petit Institute answer the following questions?

1. Is it not a fact that the admission to third class and second class members is restricted?

2. Is it not a fact that the Hall of the J. N. Petit Institute is too small to acccommodate a large number of members?

3. Will the spirited members like Dr. Choksey, Mr. Munshi Mr. Khumbatta and others take up this time the question of admission? Will Mr. Dady Burjor and others in co-operation consider the question of admission and open the doors of the library for the public!

I hope on the 12th of March the question of admission will be discussed and the Managing Committee will do good in interest of the members. All must co-operate.—Yours, etc.,

D N. D.

Support Village Industries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay will be glad to know that the All-India Village Industries Association has begun its activities in our city. Stores have been opened in the Swadeshi Bazar of Sjt. Soorjibhai Vallabhbhai and Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road where hand pounded rice, hand-ground wheat-flour, pure ghee, "ghanny-pressed" oil and such other articles can be had. The buying of these articles gives bread to the thousands of poor villagers. It is our duty to encourage village industries and help Mahatmaji in his activities for the said purpose. At the same time we should be very careful in encouraging Swadeshi goods and take the advantage of Swadeshi Market Kalbadevi Road.—Yours, etc.,

DAHYALAL MEHTA.

Liquor And Rural Uplift

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this letter in the next issue of your paper as its early publication may possibly result in the removal of the evil complained of therein.

There is a village by name "Bhade" in Bhore State situated about 42 miles from Poona on the Shirwal-Lonand Road near Vir dam—the head-works of the Nira Canals. The work of Rural Uplift or Rural Reconstruction is being carried on at this village by the villagers themselves for the last three years and by now they have made a fairly satisfactory progress. Litigation is practically stopped, quarrels are settled by the villagers themselves, good work is done with regard to agricultural improvements, the problem of marketing is now taken in hand and intensive campaign against illiteracy is to be launched in this April.

While the villagers were having happy dreams about the coming good days, they received, all of a sudden a rude shock last week when they accidentally came to know that a liquor-shop was shortly going to be opened at their place. There was no such shop at the place for the last 15 or 20 years, there was no demand from the people of the village for such a shop, and there is no illicit distillation going on in the area. There are already four shops round this village within a distance of 6 to 9 miles. The villagers did not receive any notice of the proposal and they were so stunned by the sudden news that some of them seriously questioned whether the authorities wanted to oppose their uplift work by opening a new liquor-shop in their place. It is very difficult to satisfactorily answer this question.

The villagers have already sent their application of protest to the Collector, Poona but apparently it was, not received in time by him or was ineffective, as the shop was, it is learnt, auctioned for Rs. 300 on the 4th instant. Rs. 400 is not a big sum for Government and there is time as yet for reconsideration before the unwanted shop becomes an accomplished fact.

It is very surprising to see Government authorities proposing a new liquor-shop at a place where Rural Uplift work has taken root and is fairly thriving under the care of the villagers themselves. However to take a charitable view of the affair, I assume that the authorities concerned were ignorant of the Rural Uplift work that was being done by the villagers when they selected the place for the location of a liquor shop.

It is to be seen how the application of protest by the villagers is disposed of. I presume that nobody considers a liquor-shop as a desirable adjunct of any Village Uplift programme. Is this presumption correct?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHAGWAT.

Bombay Chronicle SUNDAY EDITION IN NEW GARB

Leading Features Of Sunday, 10th March, 1935

Another Instalment
of the thrilling Authentic Adventure Series, entitled
"I GUARDED KINGS"
by Ex-Inspector Harold Brust of New Scotland Yard, in which he describes his ARREST OF A MASTER SPY

A fifth instalment of the equally sensational true life serial story of jungle adventures, entitled
"MY MILLION THRILLS"
by Major Howard S Reed, one of the world's foremost living big-game hunters,

Both of these are appearing exclusively in the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" in serial form

Other Special Features

1. PICTURESQUE HYDERABAD.
2. OUR EXPANDING ILLUSIVE UNIVERSE
3. A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST.
4. DRESS STYLES FOR INDIAN WOMEN.
6. A CRICKET COACH.

Regular Features

1. CINEMA PAGE.
2. ART PAGE.
3. SCIENCE PAGE.
4. LITERARY PAGE.
5. WOMAN'S PAGE.
6. CHILDREN'S PAGE
7. SPORTS PAGE.
8. CHESS PROBLEMS.
9. WIRELESS TOPICS
10. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
11. LATEST TELEGRAMS
12. COMIC TIT-BITS.

ATTRACTIVE ILLUSTRATION IN COLOUR ON
FRONT COVER PAGE

The number of pages in each issue have been raised to 52, the size of the page being reduced to half the old one.

WORLD'S NEWS — INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLES
THRILLING STORIES — ATTRACTIVE PICTURES

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

will enable 37 fortunate readers to sell their copies to us at prices varying from Rs 5 to Rs. 100 per copy.

The result of the February Lucky Number Scheme will be published in our Sunday issue of March 10, 1935.

"OBJECTS and PARTS" COMPETITION

The result of this Competition also will be announced in our Sunday issue of March 10th, 1935

52 Pages Brimful of Interesting and Gripping Reading Matter and Pictures Galore

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

Subscribers and Agents Should Book Their Orders At Once

PRICE 2 ANNAS Per Copy

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6).

from what quarter they were advanced. But the organisation of the attacking forces left great room for dexterous marshalling and effective striking. Had the several counts on which the Opposition meant to attack the Budget been distributed among an appropriate number of competent speakers; and had each of them studied their part to perfection, the attack would have lost nothing in elan, and gained a great deal in thoroughness, which was, in the debate under review,

Dr. Khan Saheb's Onslaughts.

Even on Government benches, debating talent is singulrly poor, ineffevtive. In tive. In the present debate, only once did high-grade emotion seize the House. Doctor Khan Saheb made specific charges, by names and dates, of corruption and falsehood, in the public service. So piercing was his attack that a Government spokesman had at last to invoke the aid of the President, and enquire, on a point of order, if a Member in the Assembly could charge a distinguished public servant with corruption, when the latter was not present in the House to defend himself. What are the leaders of the Government in the House for, if they are to leave the defence of each individual officer to the party concerned? The Chair ruled, however, that such specific accusations were not in order; and Doctor Khan Saheb had, therefore, to fall back upon nameless generalities, as meaningless as they are without utility. Well might he exclaim: "But, Sir, these need to be exposed". The rules debate, or of good taste, might not allow of individuals being thus singled out, even though the charges might be true. But the spokesmen of Government seem to have no better arguments than pedantic points of order to urge against such criticisms. The intervention of the Hon. the Law member was as inopportune, as it was ill-advised, and badly phrased. Sir Nripendra never opens his lips but drops a brick. His protest against such accusations sounded a little tame and unconvincing, when he as much as admitted that all public servants were not angels. Nor did he mend matters by alluding to the denunciation of corruption in Congress ranks by Mahatma Gandhi. These were not answers to the Frontier Doctor's onslaughts: and if Sir N. Sirkar is going to mistake taunts for arguments and jibes for replies, he will find that his argument will often be discounted as abuse and his reasoning as prejudice. To keep one's temper, to maintain a sense of humour, is amongst the most invaluable qualifications of a leader in an Assembly like this. Sir Nripendra Sarkar, however, sadly lacks in these essential requirements of a parliamentary leadership. No wonder the Government benches make such a poor show in any first class debate, in which Sir Joseph Bhore does not participate and Mr. Bajpai has no say.

A Scathing Rebuke.

Pandit Govind Vallubh Pant, therefore, gave no more than his due to Sir N. Sarkar when he administered, towards the close of the debate, a scathing rebuke to that learned, but irritable, gentleman. Mr. Pant needed not to defend or vindicate the position of his follower. But his reminder to Sir N. Sirkar that the game of "tu quoque" was first started by himself, what time he spoke, on February 7th last, of the great Swaraj Fund of a crore of rupees, for which no accounts were alleged to have been rendered. The Leader of the House naturally denied such reminders, but though the official report of his speech on that occasion was not brought out in evidence against him, the recollection of every one present on that occasion seemed to bear out the Pandit in his sharp rejoinder. It is a rare occasion when Mr. Pant permits himself the luxury of an impassioned utterance. Wednesday afternoon provided, however, one such unusual treat. Because the speaker seemed to be righteously indignant, he did not, however, loose one single argument that could smash his opponent's case, if there was any. His observations on the use of the surpluses; on the claims of the Services in contrast with those of the taxpayers; and above all, his wonderful vision of a future India, where the key industries would be nationalised, where the economic reconstruction of society would proceed on the wholesale industrialisation of the country side by side with a radical reorganisation of our rural life; where annual borrowing programmes to the tune of 100 crores raised within the country for the betterment of the masses, were a treat to the ear as they were the choicest food to the intellect as well as the imagination. If this improvement in the manner of his delivery lasts, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant promises to become the outstanding figure of this Assembly in debate. Only one small blemish still needs to be corrected,—a painfully provincial accent, and a somewhat defective pronunciation. But one, who could make such a radical change in his delivery as was witnessed on Wednesday, may easily be trusted not to take amiss such a friendly criticism and correct what after all is a very easy fault to avoid.

Sir James Grigg's summing up of the debate did not make him new enemies, even if it did not win him fresh friends or admirers. One had, at first sight, formed the impression that he was dogmatic; but one is bound to admit, after hearing his summing up of this debate, that, if he has conceit, it does not amount to arrogance, nor is it without knowledge of his subject. One cannot accept his reasoning in defence of the Government policy to allow unrestricted gold exports from India; nor can one altogether follow him in his defence of the actual tax-relief proposals that he has made. But his defence of his estimates, whether of revenues in general or of sugar duties yield in particular, was both intelligent and impressive. Even if one does accept all his arguments, it is difficult to deny him a measure of sincerity. But he is yet a novice in the field of Indian bureaucratic diplomacy.

276 M. P. H. ON DUNLOP

CAPT. SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL BREAKS HIS OWN RECORD

Capt. Sir Malcolm Campbell has broken his own speed record at Daytona Sands, Florida. In spite of the enormous heat generated in the tyres and the immense centrifugal stress of ONE TON PER SQUARE INCH, tending to rend the materials to shreds, the tyres stood up perfectly. All Dunlop Tyres embody this same perfection of construction.

Fit Dunlop and be satisfied!

Journalism, No More A Job For Amateurs

MRINAL BOSE'S PLEA FOR EXPERTS

Example Of America And Europe For Indian 'Varsities

In the course of his speech to Calcutta Journalists on the need of the University including journalism in its curriculum, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, said:—

The preponderant opinion is in favour of the Universities of this country coming into line with the British, continental and American Universities,

Three of the Indian Universities besides the University of Calcutta have been considering the question and have asked the University of Calcutta to supply them with a scheme. The Indian Journalists' Association has also placed before the University a scheme, and the matter has been engaging the attention of the authorities.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Some critics of the idea of the Universities undertaking the teaching of Journalism are apprehensive of the effect on the labour market of turning out a fresh batch of people academically qualified as journalists. Now the evil of unemployment among journalists has been very much exaggerated. The Indian Journalists' Association has tried to have a register of unemployed journalists and recently invited applications from suitable candidates. There have been many applicants but they are almost all without experience of Journalism. There is considerable desire for training but the scope of such training is very limited. Very few newspaper offices can offer the facilities of training and for the many more the facilities they may offer are worth nothing. The result is that trained journalists are few and these are almost all employed.

POOR CIRCULATION.

Newspapers and periodicals have poor circulation in this country compared to those of other countries. Our newspapers that claim the widest circulation have readers that seldom exceed four figures, and these papers are but a few. They are a sad contrast to the large number of European, American and Japanese papers whose circulations run into several millions.

The common explanation is the prevailing illiteracy and the poverty of the masses.

In regard to illiteracy the position is this. The literate population of India is roughly 3 crores, that is, about the same as the literate population of Great Britain. If our literate population had anything like the habit of reading newspapers, the circulation of our papers should be much more than what it is.

Poverty is another reason given for the poor circulation of our papers. But the newspapers are concerned with the literate people, and not the uneducated masses. The large majority of the literate people can afford to buy papers.

COMMERCIALISED INDUSTRY.

The originators of many of the journals were good and learned men most of whom, however, were innocent of business experience. All honour to them, for without these pioneers, the Press in India would have been now in swaddling clothes. But the days of amateurs are past and the newspaper industry, even in our own country, is becoming highly commercialised. It requires now, like any other industry the assistance of experts, in business management, experts in editing, newswriting, editorials, and even in reading proofs. Mere capital does not make for the success of an industry. The capital invested without expert management and assistance would disappear into thin air, and newspaper exports are not many.

HOW UNIVERSITIES CAN HELP.

The Universities cannot solve the problem of unemployment by shutting their doors to the seekers of knowledge. There is demand for experts for every industry, not the least for the newspaper industry. The Universities can help very considerably the development of the newspaper industry by turning out experts of the type that the newspapers require.

QUESTION OF TEACHERS.

Regarding the question of teachers, there is some difficulty. Indeed there are journalists exercising their profession, who are quite fit to be teachers, but it is feared that such men, busy as they are, will not be available for teaching work. However, it may be hoped that a sufficient number of experienced, professional Journalists will be willing, even at a sacrifice, to help the University to build up this new branch of teaching.

A large number of youngmen are in foreign countries for education and as soon as the Universities here have opened classes of Journalism there will be many eager to be qualified in the foreign Universities and newspaper offices as Journalists to be fit to be teachers and co-operators in the building of a greater Press for India.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

There are to be sure, impediments that stand in the way of the development of the Press in this country, not the least of which is Press censorship. Censorship had long kept the British Press crippled. The dictatorships in Europe have left the Press in certain countries little freedom. The political factors, one of which is the Press censorship, are a serious menace to be development of the Press in this country as it has been elsewhere.

BRIGHT FUTURE.

However one need not take a pessimistic view of the future of the Press in our country. The spread of education and a rising standard of public taste will overcome every obstacle in the way and the coming days the Journalist are bound to be spacious.

SIND SAHITYA CONFERENCE

Sadhu Waswani's Appeal To "Go Forward"

HYDERABAD (Sind) March 5

The sessions of the Sind Sahitya Conference opened at the Dayaram Gidmal National College, Hyderabad (Sind) under the Presidentship of Mr. Lalchand Amardinmal Jatiani, Mr. Bhagat Kumar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Bhagat Kumar said, "The object of the the present system of education has been that of producing Government clerks. The true aim of education should be culture. This present system has done nothing. Real education must create amongst us, the social, the political and the religious consciousness."

Mr. Jethmal Parsram, in the course of his speech said:—"The main object of calling this conference is to establish a central organisation with committees scattered all over, to work for the advancement of Sindhi language. The object of this constitution should be to encourage, publish and popularise Sindhi literature."

WASWANI'S ADDRESS.

Sadhu Vaswani, while unveiling the portraits of Diwans Kanromal, Lilaransing, Rishi Dayaram Gidumal and Mirza Kalichbeg said:

"I am very grateful to you all for allowing me to associate with your Sammelan. This Conference should have been called Sindh Sahitya Sammelan. I would have been very pleased to unveil along with others the portrait of Shah Abdul Latif, a great poet. The object of this Sammelan should be 'Go forward'. I am here unveiling the portraits of those, who worked for the cause of Sindhi literature."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lalchand Amardinmal, President of the conference said: "Time was when Sind was not known but after "Mohanjo-Daro" excavations at Dokri, Sindh has been known and Sindh has made its name. Sind, which was considered a desert has reached its height of fame.

"We must wake up and find out the treasures in Sindhi poetry."

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

Application In Insolvency Case

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by the Official Assignee in the matter of an insolvent, Ismail Hasan Shashtikar.

The applicant alleged that on November 17, 1934, the insolvent had transferred to his stock-in-trade, goods, furniture, etc. to the respondents, Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Suleman Darvesh and Co. who are timber merchants. This transfer, it was alleged, was fraudulent and void as against the applicant who, therefore, asked the Court to direct the respondents to hand over the goods to him or to pay him the value of the goods.

NO FRAUD.

The notice of motion was opposed by the respondents who contended that the transfer of property was not intended to give them a fraudulent preference over the other creditors of the insolvent.

CONSENT ORDER.

In this case his lordship passed a consent order under which the respondents are to pay Rs. 2,400 to the applicant within a week and will give up all their rights to claim a dividend out of the estates of the insolvent.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. appeared for the applicant and Mr. R. S. Billimoria instructed by Messrs. Dorab and Co. for the respondents.

(Continued from column 7.)

the new constitution as proposed would be very conservative and he was not sure if it would be possible for the question to be satisfactorily tackled by the new Government. He recommended the creation of an Industrial Council at this stage because it would at least preserve what had already been done.

The Resolution was negatived by 22 against 7 votes. Those who voted against included only one elected member.

The Council adourned till the 13th instant.—A. P.

NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

"Elders" And Government Speak In Sympathy, But Negative The Motion

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr P. N. Sapru moved a resolution urging the establishment of an Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Whitley Commission on Labour. He said that India was becoming slowly industrialised and labour problems were becoming more acute all over the world. The importance of Labour was increasingly felt and therefore, it was essential that Labour Legislation should be speeded up.

Advisory and consultative machinery would help labour, industries and Government in coordinating each other's views in matters of Labour Legislation.

The Whitley Commission itself foresaw that such a council would be able to focus and secure in a permanent way the various economic forces in the country in the evolution of wise, practical and beneficient measures for labour. The organisation should be representative of Employers, Labour an Government and various interests, including those from Indian States.

The Council should meet annually and its venue should be changed every year to different industrial centres. There should be a permanent Secretary-General and a President elected every year. Legislative proposals would be referred to Government for initiation or if necessary be initiated by the Council itself.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari heartily supported the resolution and said that the formation of the Council would enable the Government to ascertain firsthand the position of Labour and the formulation of a really national labour policy for India

WELL-BEING OF LABOUR

Mr. Hossain Imam further stressed the urgent need of coordinating the viewpoints of Labour and employers for the amelioration of the lot of the workers. Government no doubt brought forward measures for the well-being of Labour but they were not completely in accord with expressed non-official opinion in the country.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Labour Commission and said that though the Commission saw the possibility of the establishment of an Industrial Council before the introduction of the new constitution, thy were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably changed since their recommendation was made and there was a possibility under the new constitution that Labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation made under autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the Centre. As regards Labour Legislation, Mr Mitchell quoted the procedure proposed by the Government of India Bill. He said that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable.

Proceeding Mr. Mitchell stressed that since the Whitley Commission reported Government had been doing everything possible to give effect to those recommndations and already there were several more important queetions under examination such as unregulated factories and question of trade disputes. Therefore, the creation of an Industrial Council might be postponed till these had been done. Again, they were uncertain as to the success of the Council, as it would entirely depend on Provincial Governments in whose hands the working of any legislation enacted would be placed. In view of practical difficulties explained by him he hoped that the mover would not press the resolution.

Mr. Sapru replying said that

(Continued in Col. 5.)

MAJOR ISSUE IN PETITS CASE

Alleged Concealment Of Jewellery

Gray's Evidence Is Entirely Heresay, Says Magistrate

The following is the continuation of the summary of the judgment of Mr. I. S. Haji in what is known as the Petit case. The first two instalments appeared in the issues of 4th and 6th instant:—

The Magistrate discussing the evidence on the charge relating to the concealment of jewellery, the subject matter of the trial, observed that the prosecution evidence consisted of oral, documentary and circumstantial evidence. Mr. Gray, in his complaint, had stated that Mrs. Gulbai possessed ornaments and jewellery of the value of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs, both during the life time and after the death of her husband in 1915. He had further stated that in November 1929 when Mrs. Gulbai borrowed Rs. 2,25,000 from the P. I. Co., (Provident Investment Co.), Dwarkadas Jugalkishore, the valuer of the P. I. Co., had visited Chateau Petit to examine and value the jewellery which Mrs. Gulbai was to pledge with the P. I. Co. A large quantity of jewellery was stated to have been produced by Mrs. Gulbai, and he selected therefrom certain jewellery of the total value of Rs. two lakhs, and, thereafter, a large number of other ornaments was left with Mrs. Gulbai. Among them there were four pieces of jewellery described as very rare and of exquisite workmanship.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LOAN

Mr. Gray stated further that in the beginning of 1930, Mrs. Gulbai had instructed her solicitor, Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kolah, to negotiate with the Central Bank of India, for a loan of Rs. three lakhs on the security of (1) jewellery other than those pledged with the P. I. Co., (2) the Khetwadi property, and (3) the Sheikh Memon Street property, which she had mortgaged with the P. I. Co., and which she had expected to redeem by making a payment to the P. I. Co., out of this new loan of Rs. 3 lakhs. On March 10, 1930, Mr. Kolah attended the residence of Mrs. Gulbai when in his presence she handed the keys of her safe to Mrs. Dinbai, and instructed her to fetch certain boxes containing Mrs. Gulbai's jewellery from the safe. She delivered the boxes of jewellery to Mr. Kolah together with a list she made of the jewellery to be taken to the Central Bank. It was at the request of Mrs. Gulbai, the complainant stated, that Mrs. Dinbai accompanied Mr. Kolah to the Central Bank where the jewels were valued by Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji, a Director of the Bank, and Mr. Bhogilal Loharchand, an expert valuer. The jewellery was valued, article by article, and a list was made of them, and their value was stated at Rs. 1,10,000 by them. Mr. Mathuradas gave the particulars of the valuation to Mr. Kolah, at his request, and Mrs. Dinbai had noted the valuation for the information of Mrs. Gulbai on the list which was prepared before the jewels were brought to the Bank. Mr. Kolah returned the list and the jewellery through Mrs. Dinbai to be handed over to her mother.

Mr. Gray stated that no mention of the non-existence of the jewellery was made at the meeting held in the chambers of the Advocate-General when the Bank demanded jewellery as security for the debt to the Bank.

Mrs. Gulbai was adjudicated insolvent in February 16, 1932, and she had not delivered any ornaments or jewellery to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Gray further stated that Mrs. Gulbai in her public examination said that she had pledged all the jewellery with the P. I. Co., in November 1929, and denied having instructed Mr. Kolah to carry on any negotiations for a loan from the Central Bank in 1930, nor having sent any jewellery with Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Kolah for valuation to the Central Bank.

Mrs. Dinbai in her examination before the Official Assignee, claimed that the ornaments which were taken to the Central Bank were her own property and not of her mother, and that she had given most of them to the third accused. When the Official Assignee examined the third accused, he admitted having received some ornaments from his sister Dinbai, which he gave to the Tikka Raj of Kapurthala, in the beginning of 1931, towards the satisfaction of an alleged debt.

Mr. Gray further stated that neither Mrs. Dinbai nor Pherozshah were able to describe the said ornaments and jewellery. And that the list made at the time the ornaments were taken to the Central Bank had been suppressed.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CONCEAL

This was the information in the possession of Mr. Gray, and on which he submitted "inter alia":—

(1) that the accused had entered into a criminal conspiracy for the purpose of dishonestly and fraudulently concealing the jewellery and ornaments and furniture of Mrs Gulbai.

(2) that the facts set out in the complaint established the dishonest and fraudulent concealment and removal of the ornaments and jewellery and the furniture and silverware belonging to Mrs. Gulbai, by all the accused, and that accused No. 2 and 3 abetted the accused No. 1.

The case for the prosecution therefore, the Magistrate opined, mainly rested upon the statements made by Dwarkadas Jugalkishore and Mr. Kolah to Mr. Gray about the jewellery in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai after the pledge to the P. I. Co., was effected, and also on the fact that in December 1930 when the Bank demanded jewellery as security for their debt, Mrs. Gulbai's Solicitor did not say that there was no jewellery in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai.

But it was very curious, the Magistrate observed, that in the complaint no mention had been made of the statements made by Mrs. Gulbai at the examination, to investigate her means under Order 21, Rule 41. Neither was there any mention of Jehangir Petit having taken any pear-shaped ear-rings from accused No. 1 at any time, or even in March 1930. The complaint also omitted to state that two prosecution witnesses Bhide and Narbehram had seen some jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai at the Chateau Petit in February or March 1931.

"VAGUE COMPLAINT"

"In my opinion, the complaint was very vague", the Magistrate said, "as to the ornaments and jewellery that were alleged to have been concealed".

The evidence of Mr. Gray regarding the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai proved nothing. He had no personal knowledge about her jewellery, and very frankly admitted that his information that Mrs. Gulbai possessed jewellery of the value of Rs. 20 lacs was obtained from the Directors of his Bank and from people with whom he generally came in contact.

Mr. Gray had stated that except the ornaments such a ring, sari pin and a wrist watch that he saw on Mrs. Gulbai's person, he did not see any other ornaments of Mrs. Gulbai, but Sir Dinshaw Petit and the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir had seen the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai.

"ENTIRELY HEARSAY EVIDENCE."

The Magistrate was, therefore, of the opinion that, "Mr. Gray's evidence is entirely hearsay and as such has no bearing on the charge."

But there were other aspects which lent support to the case of the prosecution. Those were:—

(1) The tika Raja's letter to the Official Assignee stating that the third accused was not indebted to him and denying he had received any jewellery from him as alleged.

(2) The evidence of Jehangir Petit, Bhide and Narbheram who were called after the charges were framed.

The prosecution, therefore, confined the charge of concealment to the jewellery which was shown to Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji at the Central Bank of India on March 10, 1930.

The issues, therefore, for determination were:—

(1) Did Mrs. Gulbai have any jewellery of her own left with her after the pledge of her jewellery with the P. I. Co. on November 29, 1929?

(2) Whose jewellery was that which Mrs. Dinbai took to the Central Bank, in the company of Mr. Kolah on March 10, 1930. Did it belong to Mrs. Gulbai or to Mrs. Dinbai?

(3) If it is proved that the jewellery taken to the Central Bank in March 1930 belonged to Mrs. Gulbai then did it remain in her possession uptil January 21, 1931, or thereafter till about February 16, 1932.

In order to appreciate the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate here sated the defence of each of the accused:—

DEFENCE STATEMENTS ANALYSED.

Mrs. Gulbai's defence statement was to the effect that as far back as in 1928 she wrote a letter to Mrs. Dinbai to which she had annexed a list of the presents given by her to Mrs. Dinbai, and also a second list of the jewellery deposited with her by Mrs. Dinbai for safe custody. This letter was dated March, 18, 1928, and was attested to by Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kolah, her solicitor.

She had no recollection of the visit of Bhide and Narbheram to Chateau Petit in February or March 1931, nor did she recollect having given any jewellery to Jehangir to be valued by a person in the Taj Mahal Hotel in March 1930.

She maintained that after the pledge of her jewellery with Mr. F. E. Dinshah in November 1929, she had no ornaments of her own left with her.

Mrs. Dinbai Petit in her defence statement acknowledged that she had jewellery of her own, given to her amongst others by her father and that in addition she had also received presents of jewellery from Mrs. Gulbai, prior to 1928. She claimed the jewellery taken to the Central Bank of India as her own property. The ornaments were taken by her to the Bank as she had consented to temporarily accommodate her mother who wanted to assist her son Jehangir.

DENIALS OF MRS. DINBAI AND PHEROZESHAH.

She denied having dishonestly or fraudulently concealed or removed any of the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai and the prosecution against her was false.

Pherozshah Petit denied having dishonestly or fraudulently concealed or removed any of the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai or had aided or abetted her in doing so. He had nothing to do with the loan raised from the P. I. Co., or with the negotiations carried on with the Central Bank of India. He stated that for a long time Jehangir (his brother) had been very hostile towards him. He maintained that the letter written to him by the Tika Raja acknowledging the receipt of ornaments to be set off against his debt to the Tika Raja was a genune letter which truly represented the facts.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

The prosecution evidence, the Magistrate observed consted of:—

(1) The correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, between the accused and the solicitors.

(2) The Wills and Codicils.

(3) The statements in the examination of accused No. 1 under Order 21, Rule 41 and under Section 27 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, and of the accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 under Section 36 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

The Magistrate, dealing with the evidence relating to the last set, observed that the defence had objected to the admission of the record of the examination of Mrs. Gulbai under Order 21, Rule 41 as evidence against Mrs. Gulbai. Mr. Velinker had argued that the record was not only inadmissible, but had been wrongly admitted as evidence by Mr. Khairaz. He further contended that the statements made by Mrs. Gulbai not having been proved according to law, thee were inadmissible under section 91 of the Evidence Act. The Magistrate, however, after discussing the legal authorities on this point held that the record was admissible in evidence against Mrs. Gulbai, and further that as there was a charge of abetment and assisting accused No. 1 against accused Nos. 2 and 3., the record was admissible in evidence against all the accused and against each other.

"FAIR DRAFT" OF WILL.

The next issue was whether the "fair draft" of the Will of October 1928 prepared by Mr. Kolah as Mrs. Gulbai's solicitor could be accepted in evidence. The "fair draft" was produced by Mr. Kolah in the course of his examination as a prosecution witness. The Magistrate opined that "fair draft of the Will" was not necessarily the final word about the Will aelleged to have been made by Mrs. Gulbai on October 18, 1928, although as a matter of course the engrossment was made from the "fair draft". It could not therefore be held that the "fair draft" had the same value as the engrossment itself.

The issue, however, was whether the prosecution had succeeded in proving that Mrs. Gulbai had jewellery of a very large value left in her possession after she had pledged some ornaments with the P. I. Co. in November 1929. The prosecution had relied on the oral evidence of Mr. F. E. Dinshah, Dwarkadas Jugalkishore and Jehangir Petit To further strengthen the prosecution case, that there was a large quantity of jewellery left in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai, evidence was led to show that Bhide and Narbehram had gone to Chateau Petit in February or March 1931, at the request of Jehangir Petit, with a view to select some ornaments for a prospective purchaser, and they were shown some ornaments by Mrs. Gulbai Petit. The prosecution further relied on the evidence of the Tika Raja of Kapurthala that he had not received any ornaments from Phirozshah Petit. On that evidence it was contended that the statement made by Mrs. Dinbai that the jewellery, which she had taken to the Central Bank in March 1930, were her own and she had thereafter given them to Pherozshah to pay up the debt to the Tika Raja was false. Therefore the Court must hold that the jewellery belonged to Mrs. Gulbai Petit, and further that her failure to deliver it to the Official Assignee on her adjudication as an insolvent, conclusively proved that she had concealed the jewellery.

"PURELY HEARSAY." EVIDENCE.

There was, however, no evidence on record in this case, the Magistrate observed, to show the extent of jewellery Mrs. Gulbai possessed at the time of the pledge of her jewellery with the P. I. Co. in November 1929. All the evidence as to her fabulous quantity of jewellery was purely hearsay.

Mr. Dinshah stated that when Mrs. Gulbai raised the loan from the P. I. Co. she made a statement that she could give jewellery of any value as security. That evidence was not sufficient to determine the actual value or quantity of jewellery Mrs. Gulbai possessed. In fact Mr. Dinshah had agreed to advance Rs. 2,25,000/ on the security of jewellery of the minimum value of Rs. 2 lakhs and on the mortgage of the Sheikh Memon Street property. That was a circumstance which implied that Mrs. Gulbai could not have possessed jewellery to the extent of any value. But Mr. Dinshaw claimed that as a clause was inserted in the mortgage document which gave Mrs. Gulbai the right to substitute any other ornaments for the ornaments in pledge with the P.I. Co. the nature inference was that there must have been other jewellery in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai. The defence contented that the draft of the mortgage was prepared in the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., and Mr. Dinshah sent it to Mr. Kolah for approval. It was one of the usual clauses in such documents.

"I do not at all suggest," the Magistrate said, "that Mr. Dinshah has deliberately made a statement which was not correct. Taking his statement as correct for argument's sake, still his evidence on this point does not prove that Mrs. Gulbai produced all her jewellery for selection by Dwarkadas Jugalkishore and that all the jewellery that Dwarkadas saw belonged to Mrs. Gulbai.

SIFTING OF MR. D. JUGALKISHORE'S EVIDENCE.

It was therefore important to examine carefully the evidence of Dwarkadas Jugalkishore in order to determine:

(1) whether a large quantity of ornaments and jewellery were seen by Dwarkadas Jugalkishore other than those pledged with the P. I. Co.

(2) If so whether all that jewellery belonged to Mrs. Gulbai Petit.

It had been stated that Mrs. Gulbai had complained to Mr. Dinshah that his valuer had placed a very low valuation on the jewellery, and as a result some of the ornaments had been left out of those, which Mrs. Gulbai intended to pledge with the P. I. Co. This statement Mr. Dinshah had said was made in the presence of Mr. Kolah, Jehangir Petit and the valuer, to him, but none of them corroborated Mr. Dinshah. On the other hand Jehangir, who was present at the interview told the Court an entirely different story. He said: "Before the accused No. 1 took the ornaments to the P. I. Co., I had a conversation with her, in the course of which she told me that she was dissatisfied at the valuation made by the man of the P. I. Co. at "Chateau Petit." She further told me that in consequence of the valuation she had to withhold many pieces of jewellery with the result, she told me, that she had to give a large number of small pieces instead of large ones. I remarked that she should have given two or three large pieces of jewellery instead of many smaller pieces, so that the larger pieces might have remained intact and available to be shown, if she wanted to sell them."

"AN HONEST MISTAKE."

It was very strange, the Magistrate observed, that Jehangir had not mentioned that to Mr. Dinshah, when the loan was practically for his benefit. Dwarkadas stated that Mrs. Gulbai had complained to Mr. Dinshah that he had undervalued the ornaments which he had selected It was evident therefore, the Magistrate observed, that Mr. Dinshah had made an honest mistake in interpreting the complaint of Mrs. Gulbai to mean that she had more jewels left after the pledge with the P. I. Co,

MARRIED!
Here is Absolute Protection

Safe, Certain and effective Contra-Conceptive preparation

Demand Cellophan box packing and Malgham Bros., autographed signature on every box for the genuine product.

Sole Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES —ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

Don't Be Chained To Advancing Years

You feel depressed—devitalized—disinclined for work or pleasure. You are unable to enjoy life.

What is the reason? You are young—not much over thirty—and ought to be full of energy. Recall your early youth—how joyful it was to live! But you have allowed the years to oppress and weary you. Life in a hot climate has hardened your arteries—the years have aged you *much too soon.*

Don't be chained to advancing years—restore the elasticity of your arteries and you will relieve the strain on your heart. Your brain will become alert again—depression will be banished—you will enjoy life to the full!

Phyllosan will give *you* renewed youth—just as it has given it to thousands all over the World. Phyllosan will impart vigour to your circulatory system, improve your health and make you look younger.

Phyllosan is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no alcohol, animal fat or harmful chemicals. It is prepared under the supervision of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals—will mean new life to you.

Start Taking 'PHYLLOSAN' Regd.
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)
TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves and increase all your Physical and Vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Agents:—Cama, Norton & Co.,
23, Medows Street, Bombay.
Proprietors:—NATURAL CHEMICALS LTD.

FOR PEACE & PROSPERITY TO YOU ALL

Industrial & Prudential

Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office:—BOMBAY. *Established*—1913.

Managed by the Business Magnates of All-India Fame.

Total Assurances in force Above Three Crores.

Disability Benefit, Extended Assurance, Special Revival, Joint Life, Female Life and all other up-to-date privileges. Premiums Moderate.

AGENCY TERMS ATTRACTIVE.

BONUS
Whole Life, Rs. 22-8,
Endowment. Rs. 18-0.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD FILLED
NEW MODEL
VULCAN FIBRE
SUIT CASE
For 1935
LIGHT AS FEATHER BUT STRONG LIKE IRON
SAVE 75% on your Railway Luggage
Price:—
20" 22" 24" 26" 28" 30"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14 15
GOLD FILLED LEATHER WORKS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Branch:—
PIRBHOY MANSION,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

The Royal Astrologer.
1,000,000

and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificate from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading, weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for 5 questions Re: 1. State birth-details or writing time. **Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA, 2-29, North Mada St., Mylapore, MADRAS.**

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Established 1919.
Head Office, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.
Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 89,90,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Managing Director:—
Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt.
Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances upto Rupees One Lac.
Fixed Deposits for long and short period received on favourable terms.
Savings Bank Accounts interest allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on daily balances or 3 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
Advances made on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
B. M. BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA
Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request, KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

BIRTH CONTROL
RUBBER GOODS & MEDICINES
Check Pessary Re. 1-4-0 each, Rubber Caps "Silvero" As. 6 each, Neverrip F. L. Rs. 2-4-0 doz. Rubber Gloves Rs. 1-8-0 pair, Finger stalls As. 3 each. Apply with two annas stamp for our pamphlet. Catalogue free.
BHATTACHARJEE & CO., 29-1, Telipara Lane, Calcutta.

CATARACT
"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights, etc., radically and permanently. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. **Price Rs. 2.** HARYYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal). Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess St., Bombay 2.

ULCERINE (Regd.)
TRY IT AND AVOID OPERATION
Cures Piles, Fistula, Sinuses Carbuncles, Abscesses, Malignant Foul Ulcers, Burns, etc. on application. Karachi Congress exhibition awarded medals.
Bottle Re. 1/4, harmless soothing. Details Free.
KEMP & Co., Charni Rd.Bombay.

Our Tokyo Letter

"Humiliating To Japan"

Attack On Indo-Japanese Agreement In Diet

Rumours Of Alliance With Poland Denied

(By CHAMAN LAL)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

"So long as I am Foreign Minister, there will occur no war embroiling the country."

This was the firm conviction expressed by Mr. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, at the plenary session of the Lower House on Friday afternoon in reply to Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, member of the Seiyukai Party, who interpellated the Government on "economic diplomacy."

DEMILITARIZED ZONE FAVOURED.

The Foreign Minister made a most important statement about his policy 'vis-a-vis' the Soviet Union in which he apparently favoured the creation of a demilitarized zone on the Soviet-Manchukuo border. Referring to the concentration of Soviet troops in the border region between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union, which Dr. Ashida had cited as one of the causes for unrest in the Far East. Mr. Hirota revealed that the contemplates drawing the attention of the Moscow Government to the matter so that the situation may be remedied to usher in a new era of friendship among the three nations concerned.

He expressed the hope that after a formal agreement on the transfer to Manchukuo of the North Manchuria Railway has been signed, an opportunity will present itself for discussion of a non-aggression pact between Japan and the Soviet Union.

DUTCH SUSPECT JAPAN.

Trouble is brewing between the Dutch and the Japanese.

According to information received from Batavia, the government of the Dutch East Indies is preparing an act authorizing the officials to conduct strict censorship of private correspondence exchanged by foreign residents, and to permit officials to attend meetings of foreigners.

The foregoing measures are considered in the Japanese circle as retaliation against the recent move of the Japanese shipping men to prevail upon the Tokyo government to enact an emergency shipping protection decree.

The D. E. I. government has given a secret understanding to Dutch traders that heretofore the government will not grant permits, to import or export unless the goods are handled exclusively by Dutch ships.

NO ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

The news of a military alliance between Poland and Japan are strongly denied, but a warship from Warsaw is coming here on friendly visit.

Rear-Admiral Masataka Yamawaki, Japanese naval attache to the legations in Poland and Rumania, in an interview denies reports of a Japanese-Polish military agreement.

"If such parleys had taken place either in Tokyo or here," he said, "I would have been instrusted, which I have not, and the rumours of such an agreement are unfounded. Neither military nor other secret negotiations have been conducted."

The Polish Foreign Office also denies the report, which arose after the Paris Temps alleged that Admiral Yamawaki, in a speech to officers of a Polish regiment, referred to "commitments of our Governments entered into a few days ago."

The Edinburgh Scotsman published purported details of the agreement, including a provision that the general staffs of the two countries are to pool their information and exchange ideas on military and aerial training and organization, especially technical equipment, and also the barter of raw and finished supplies in case of war.

JAPAN'S TERMS TO CHINA.

Here is a gist of Japan's new diplomacy towards China.

(1) A desire that China attain domestic peace and unity; (2) given Chinese sincerity, the inauguration of formal negotiations to restore Sino-Japanese relations to normal unity; (3) non-intervention in China's internal dissensions, but readiness to extend political, economic, military or other aid to individuals or groups showing ability to assume responsibility for Chinese unity; (4) readiness to exchange Ambassadors provided China enters into a protocol similar to the Japan-Manchukuo protocol; (5) bilateral agreements with China and no further recognition of the principle of multi-lateral pacts such as the nine-Power one; (6) encouragement of the training of military cadets in Japan provided China either withdraws from the League or promises not to appeal to the League, and provision of Japanese military advisers for China if the latter dispenses with the services of European and American advisers; (7) recognition of the necessity of a Japan-Chin-Manchukuo economic bloc and, should China cease depending on Europe and America, readiness to give extensive financial aid to China; (8) given China's acceptance of the foregoing points, readiness by Japan to make the provisional North China truce pact permanent, and to establish a permanent neutral zone between China and Manchukuo: (9) the advisability of inaugurating negotiations for a separate Sino-Japanese treaty within six months after March 27, when Japan's withdrawal from the League takes full effect.

PARAGUAY WANTS JAPANESE

That the Republic of Paraguay will received 250,000 Japanese, according to Kyoichi Hattori, former M.P., who has just returned from a two-year trip to South America.

This news was reported by Mr. Hattori in the course of his address delivered at the banquet of the Japan-Latin America Society of Tokyo held at the Chuo-tei on Monday evening. The event was attended by the distinguished businessmen and financiers of the capital.

After Ryoji Noda, first secretary of Japanese embassy in Brazil, who is visiting Japan on furlough, had dwelt at length on the desirability of emigration to Paraguay, Mr. Hattori disclosed the fact that he had received a a special and authoritative request from the president of the republic to send Japanese emigrants to that country. He stated that he has returned with a formal permit signed by the republic's Fireign Minister to send 250,000 Japanese emigrants and that he is collaborating with the Tokyo Foreign Office and the Tokyo Office toward materializing the project.

According to Mr. Hattori, Paraguay is a suitable place for Japanese emigration, since its climate is mild, land is purchasable at a low price, and cultivation brings immediate returns. Mr. Noda, who has also inspected the country, corroborated Mr. Hattori's information.

IF PHILIPPINES CAN, WHY NOT INDIA?

Even a small nation like Philipinoes are making their constitution of Independence, why can't India?

The leaders of the Phillippines have laid the foundation for the establishment of a new government of their own. The constitutional convention which has been in session since six months ago completed the draft constitution to-day.

After a few revisions in the phraseology, it is to be submitted to the plenary session on February 5. Unanimous approval is expected.

President Claro Recto of the convention and Mannel Roxas, minority leader succeeded in checking the anti-foreign manoeuvres of the ultranationalist. In relation to the Japanese, they defeated the contemplated Prohibition of retail trade and moreover caused the exclusion clause to be stricken out in the naturalization and immigration law, and reduced the percentage of the Filipinos' franchise in the development of natural resources to 60 per cent. from the 61 per cent at present.

The constitution is to be carried to the United States by a committee comprising President of the Senate Quezon, Chairman of the Constitutional Convention Recto, and Mr. Roxas.

Subsequent to President Roosevelt's approval, it will be referred to a plebiscite in the Philippines, becoming effective upon adoption by the plebiscite.

It is believed that the formation of the new government within this year is not impossible.

RUSSELL PRAISES JAPAN

Bertrand Russell throwing aside his past anti-Japan views, writes in the "Sunday Referee" a long article praising the successful growth of the Japanese Empire. His article has resulted in focussing general attention of the intellectual world.

The gist of his views is as follows:

Of all the nations in the world none but Japan has moved forward with such intelligence during the past 70 years.

"However, I cannot disregard the two dangerous factors which confront the nation, namely, China in the international sphere, and revolution in the domestic field.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT ATTACKED.

An attack on the Indo-Japanese trade agreement was delivered by Mrs. Ryogoro Kato in the Japanese Diet. He directed a general interpellation on intternational trade matters. He began by saying that the economic development of Japan was marvellous, and that the country's export trade was the wonder of the world, but, he continued, it must not be forgotten that many obstacles are in the path of further advances.

"The Premier and the Foreign Minister in their speeches to the Diet have announced that the Indo-Japanese trade agreement and the Netherlands-Japanese trade parley have brought favourable results." Mr. Koto said. "I believe the reverse to the case. The terms of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement are inequitable and are humiliating of Japan.

The Commerce Minister said he himself wished the terms of the Indo-Japanese trade pact had been better, but he said Japan was obliged to conclude the agreement on the terms it contains.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota also admitted dissatisfaction with the Indo-Japanese agreement, remarking, however, that "We were obliged to adopt a conciliatory attitude because of our relations with England."

JAPAN'S MISSION IN AFRICA.

Where the missionaries of the West left off, the enterprising merchants of Osaka have taken up the task of putting "Mother Hubbards" on the naked and semi-naked women of the semi-civilised countries of the world, although for an entirely different reason.

Their goods barred from one country after another, the textile merchants of Japan have been frantically seeking new markets. The South Africa, Central America, Sumatra, and wherever else there are people who still go about unclad, the industrialists of Osaka have sent out salesmen with samples. Braving the dreaded malaria, these salesmen have penetrated far into Africa and Central America carrying textiles and quinine with them, the latter to be used when they fall victims to malaria, which reports indicate the majority do.

If the accounts received from these pioneers may be believed, one third of the naked natives of the world have sufficient purchasing power as well as the inclination to dress up from head to foot, one-third can buy "sarongs" such as are sold in India, and only one-third are beyond hope. Native women prefer "Mother Hubbards," the men cotton shirts and pants with pockets rubber shoes and straw hats or helmets.

WHITES WELCOME JAPANESE.

There is a tremendous demand for rubber canvas shoes, especially in Africa, and these cheap Japanese goods are welcomed not alone by the naked natives but by the white administrators as well. Shoes have done wonders, it is said, in checking the spread of "foot-and-mouth" and other contagious diseases. Because of their almost unbelievable cheapness they are being worn today by natives to whom such shoes were regarded until recently as being far beyond their financial capacity, and who, as a consequence, went about barefoot. The demand for shoes, in turn, has opened up a virgin market for socks.

Another big seller among Japanese exports to these districts is the bicycle, which is offered at the ridiculous price of dolls. 2 This has caused bicycle exports to one locality alone, in East Africa, to increase from 278 in 1932 to 1,533 last year. To-day the East Africans are all going to Hollywood!

While in the matter of rubber shoes, Japanese exports compete with those from the United States, this is not so in the matter of cotton textiles. The more cotton fabrics Japan sells, the more raw cotton she must purchase from America. Japan last year sent tremendous quantities of unbleached cotton piece-goods to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. These were mostly sold to natives to whom clothing was something foreign.

EDUCATION BY LOTTERY.

As primary schools start their year of study from April 1, examination of children to be admitted to begin their long years of education is now being held. This is a simple matter, being no more than a mental test and a physical examination of pupils between the ages of 7 and 8.

Many Tokyo parents desire to send their children to the primary schools attached to the Government Normal Schools. But there are so many applicants that only a small percentage can be received, and all are obliged to draw lots.

The innocent children are introduced to a machine and draw a number. If this is under 70 the child is lucky. If over 70, it spells disappointment to the unlucky mite on the threshold of an educational career.

LAND OF SUICIDES.

The frequency of suicides in the principal Chinese cities has caused the Ministry of the Interior to make a study of the question. In 1933, it is reported, 1,604 persons—852 men and 752 women committed, or attempted, to commit suicide in 24 Chinese cities. Of these, 667 were prevented from taking their lives. Peking heads the list with 339 suicides, followed by Canton, Shanghai, Hankow and Changsha, in all of which the number exceeded 100.

The cause of suicide, in the order of their influence, were marital troubles, poverty, ill-health, unemployment, unrequited love, intention to escape from justice, failure to obtain parental consent to proposed marriages, business failures, etc. Most of the male suicides were above the age of thirty, while the women mostly were below that age.

NATIONS AND BRAINS.

Soviet scientists have proved that there is no essential difference in brain structure between different races. More than that, within the same race they say, that the brains of gifted individuals have characteristics found in persons of a low mental type. From the mere architecture of a human brain it is impossible to tell the race or the mental development of its late owner.

A brain, according to the Soviet experts, is something more than the structure of all its cells, and perhaps that is true of a nation also; even if they are Communist cells.—"N. Y. Times"

You might as well get the great

...and gives you 43% more non-skid mileage!

YOU might as well have the tyre that car owners are proclaiming the greatest success in tyre history!
You might as well have the thicker, wider, flatter G-3 tread that gives you *43% longer non-skid mileage!*
You might as well have the "Goodyear margin of safety"—the mighty grip that will stop your car quicker than any other tyre and 77% quicker than old smooth rubber!

You might as well have the extra durability, the extra burst protection of Goodyear's exclusive Supertwist Cord in every ply!
That is why this sensational new G-3 All-Weather is breaking all sales records—because the public has found it delivers more *mileage*, more *safety*, more *value!*
Yet it costs no more to buy—see it today at your Goodyear dealer's.

GOODYEAR
G-3 COSTS US MORE TO BUILD—BUT COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
Established 1919.
FIRE MARINE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
Managing Agents
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DARING OUTRAGE IN BANGALORE

Unknown Persons Attack Postman In Bungalow

BANGALORE (Cantt.), March 5.

A sensation was caused yesterday noon when a post-peon, carrying registered letters and money orders was assaulted by two unknown persons inside the bungalow, bearing No. 39, Infantry Road, C. & M. Station. Luckily for the post-peon, his cries were heard by a mali of the orposite bungalow who came to his rescue when the two unknown persons bolted on their bicycles.

It would appear that the post-peon with his bag entered the said house in the Infantry Road to deliver some letters. As soon as he reached the bungalow, he was accosted by the two men who were inside the house. The post-peon asked them whether the addressees were living there. On hearing this, the two men asked the post-peon to read the addresses on the envelope and as he started reading, one of the men gave him a blow from behind. The post-peon fell down and the two men delivered some more blows, rendering him unconscious. The letters were found scattered all over the room. When the post-peon received the first blow, he raised a cry which attracted the notice of the Mali of the opposite bungalow.

Police Arrive

Anxious to know what the matter was, the Mali entered the bungalow but near the gate he saw two men cycling off at great speed. When he went inside, he found the post-peon lying unconscious and all his letters scattered. Police help was at once sent for. After the arrival of the police, the post-peon was rushed to the hospital where he is making satisfactory progress.

The police took charge of all the letters and the post-master was sent for. On careful examination, it was found that not a single registered letter was found missing and the money was also left untouched.

The police are now investigating into the matter.

Indian Woollen Industry's Claim For Protection

Bombay And Bangalore Mill Representatives Put Their Case Before Tariff Board

The Indian Tariff Board re-examined on Friday jointly several representatives of the Woollen Mills in Bombay and Bangalore, at the Town Hall, Bombay, in connection with the claim of the Woollen Industry for protection.

The witnesses were: Messrs. P. L. McConnell and A. Staynes representing the Raymond Woollen Mills; Messrs. A. M. Mehta and Gordhandas Bhagwandas representing the Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay; Mr. W. D. Scott for the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd; Mr. J. H. Taylor for the Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills, Bangalore; Mr. T. Maloney, representing the Bombay Millowners' Association.

The witnesses made a joint representation to the Tariff Board setting forth their considered views, as to the extent of protection required on the various classes of woollen manufacture they produce:

The statement, after giving a brief history of the industry since Italy began competing Indian woollen goods, refers to the representation made to the Government of India for protection and the reasons why the Government rejected the representation.

The statement continues:

"Apparently, in the hope that the increased duties which had been imposed on woollen imports would be of some assistance, no immediate protests appears to have been made against the decision of the Government of India although Government apparently ignored the fact that a claim for protection could be justified if an industry was of national importance, even though a temporary handicap might have to be imposed upon the consumer

Unjust Decision

The Woollen Industry is undoubtedly a key industry. As subsequent events have proved, Government's decision was unjust, as is shown by the rapid deterioration in the general financial position of the Industry and the forcing of a number of mills into bankruptcy. Although, we have no statistics bearing on handloom production, it is a well-known fact that the hand-loom weaver has suffered equally with the mills and that his market for puttoo, shawls and blankets has greatly diminished.

"After 1931, other branches of the Woollen Industry were even more seriously affected by competition from the rapidly growing woollen industry in Japan, whose development had been assisted by currency depreciation. On 8th April, 1933 as a result of representations received from commercial and industrial interests in India, the Government of India introduced the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, which became law on 16th April 1933. Representations were made by a number of woollen mills calling Government's attention to the need for immediate action being taken under that Act to increase the duties on woollen piecegoods in view of the precarious position of the Industry and the rapid increase in imports from Japan. In July 1933, the Government of India issued a questionnaire to the minor industries of the country including the Woollen Industry for the purpose of ascertaining the duties which it would be necessary to impose to safeguard such industries against the abnormal competition which they were faced. In December 1933, action was taken as a result of Governments' inquiries, and a bill was introduced which gave some slight relief to the Woollen Mill Industry as far as hosiery and pure woollen piecegoods were concerned."

"The Government requested the Tariff Board to investigate the Woollen Industry's case in a communique issued on 20th October, 1934.

Condition Fulfilled

In order to substantiate a claim for protection, the Fiscal Commission had laid down three general conditions. The first conditions to be fulfilled was that the industry should possess natural advantages. Witnesses contended that in the case of the Indian Woollen Mill Industry this condition was fulfilled.

The second condition of the Fiscal Commission was that the industry should be one which without the help of protection was either not likely to develop at all or was not likely to develop as rapidly as possible. The balance sheets of the industry during the last few years indicated that the Industry was in need of greater assistance than was afforded by the existing scale of revenue and safeguarding duties.

The third condition laid down was that the inustry should be one which would eventually be able to face world competition without protection. Witnesses stated that no estimate could at present be made as to when the Indian Industry would be able to fulfil this condition. However, when the revenue duty was as low as 15 per cent. and the Industry was working at normal pressure, the competition then existing was satisfactorily met.

Considering all the circumstances, we are inclined to suggest the restriction of the imports of blankets and rugs by means of a quota combined with a moderate increase in duty.

ANNUAL QUOTA

"We suggest an annual quota for India, including Burma, equal to the average imports of the last five financial years omitting the current year during which an abnormal increase of imports has already taken place. This would allow a total import of about 4 million pounds from all countries, of which Italy's share would amount to approximately 3-1/2 million lbs. The quota might be fixed for a period of five years. Coupled with a quota, we suggest an increase in the present duty of not less than 10 per cent. against all foreign countries. If, however, for any reason a quota is found impracticable, an additional duty of at least 30 per cent. would be necessary."

"On the basis of the present costs of manufacture in Indian mills, it would appear that an "ad valorem" duty of something like 50 per cent. is necessary in order to enable Indian mills to compete against Japan in weaving and hosiery yarns."

MIXTURES AND SHODDIES

"In the case of mixtures, a duty of 80 per cent. "ad valorem" is required against Japan, and a similar "ad valorem" duty is necessary on shoddies to enable the Indian mill and handloom industry to meet Italian competition. As in the case of blankets, travelling rugs and yarns, and for similar reasons, it is suggested that the Tariff Board might consider the desirability of recommending the introduction of a system of quotas based on the actual importations of the last five years in each of the main piecegoods classifications specified in the imports statistics as an alternative to raising the "ad valorem" duties on foreign piecegoods to 80 per cent."

"In the event of a quota system being introduced, the "ad valorem" duty on foreign piecegoods could be fixed at 50 per cent. in all categories, with an alternative specific duty of 18 annas per lb. in the case of pure woollen piecegoods, shawls and other sorts, and an alternative specific duty of 14 annas per lb. in the case of mixtures."

(Continued from Col. 3.)

(Continued from Col. 3.)

his order observed that the case called for exemplary punishment and in the ordinary course the accused who was 18 years of age would have been sent to the Borstal Institute for one year.

He was inclined to accept the plea of the defence counsel to give the couple one more chance and therefore he would not send the accused to jail. He ordered the accused to inter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behavior for a period of one year. On the second charge the accused was ordered to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court.

Mr. J. D'Cunha with Mr. B. T. Desai prosecuted. Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

GIRL WIFE'S ORDEAL

Alleged Branding By Her Husband Twice

CHANCE TO RECONCILE GIVEN

A young husband who branded his 14-year old wife on two occasions was given an opportunity to reconcile with his wife and live in peace, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, yesterday when he convicted and ordered Pranjiwan Chaturbhuj to enter into a bound of Rs. 100 for one year, to be of good behaviour and on the second charge to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court.

The accused Pranjiwan Chaturbhuj (18) was charged with having caused hurt to his wife Taralakshmi (14) by branding her with live coals on October 10 last and again on November 20, branding her with live coals and inflicting nine wounds on her person.

The prosecution case was that on October 10 when the accused went into the kitchen to take his meals, his foot struck against a pot of boiling water and was scalded. The accused thereupon abused his wife and branded her with "live" coals.

On November 20, the cousin of Taralakshmi visited the accused's home and he was told by Taralakshmi of the incident of October 10.

The accused was annoyed that his wife should have had the audacity to talk to her cousin about the punishment meted out by him to her, and again branded her with live coals.

Later the father of the girl visited Taralakshmi and found that she had again been branded and had sustained severe injuries. He took her to a doctor who certified she had nine wounds.

The father lodged a complaint with the police, although the girl was unwilling, and the accused was arrested and charged.

The accused denied the charge and pleaded in his defence that his wife fell on some charcoal and received injuries. He admitted having slapped her but denied the charges of branding on two occasions.

Justice With Leniency

Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the accused made a forceful appeal for tempering justice with leniency. He stated that the young couple if given an opportunity would once again be reconciled and forget the incident. The parties in the case could not resort to a divorce and must live for all time as husband and wife.

The prosecution however, was not inclined to agree to lenient sentence.

One More Chance

The Magistrate in the course of

(Continued in column 2.)

Remember

RANJIT

GOHAR

BARRISTER'S WIFE

CHANDULAL SHAH

15th MARCH

NEXT FRIDAY

West End Talkies

NRITYANJALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dance Recital

By

Miss Shrimati Hutheesing

On

TO-DAY SATURDAY 9th MARCH

TIME—6-30 P.M.

Tickets—Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2.

Plans Open at the Theatre.

NRITYANJALI

Next Attraction at the MINERVA

RATANBAI

The Most Discussed Star at present and unanimously acclaimed as the

Ablest & Sweetest

MISS RATANBAI

At HER BEST

In

"YASMIN"

Or

Bawafa Ashik

A Tale of Heavenly Love and Supreme Sacrifice

An EASTERN ART'S Super Picture.

Directed by—H. K. SHIVDASANI.

Featuring—

Amir Karnatki, Siddiqi, Gope, D. Manek, Mirza, Hamid and others.

You will Love to see Ratanbai she will enchant you with Songs, Thrills and Thunders!

Coming Shortly

At The MINERVA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Direction—Western India Theatres Ltd.

Commencing from 9th March:—

Ye-Gujaratis!

Don't fail to see Social satire in two reels in Gujarati:—

from the pen of

ZAVERCHAND MEGHANI

Jayman's Rasjivan

Starring:—

Miss KASHMIRA, UMAKANT.

Mysterious! Mammoth!! Terrifying!!!

COMES

PRAKASH PICTURES

Super Sensational Thriller——

Bombay Mail

STARRING

Panna, Navjavan, Jayant, Rajkumari-Lallubhai; Umakant etc.

AT ROXY Talkies

Queen's Road, Opera House.

Time:— 5-15, 8 10-45 Sat. Sun & Holidays at 2-30,

"All Success to Prabhat"

SAYS

H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay

in his letter to the WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LTD.

LORD and LADY BRABOURNE saw on Friday the 1st March at the Government House Prabhat's Super Epic Picture

Amrit Manthan

and were 'impressed with the production.'

अमृत मंथन

Now Running Continuously for the 22nd WEEK!

To-day's Shows Nos. 357, 358, 359.

Daily at 6-15 and 10 p. m.

To-day and To-morrow Matinee at 3 p. m.

KRISHNA

Dubash Theatre New Charni Road

Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.

Sulochana Sangit Mandali

New Play! —Royal Opera House— New Play!!

SATURDAY, 9th MARCH, AT 9 p. m. & SUNDAY, 10th MARCH, AT 3-30 p. m.

पुण्याची मुलगी

BELLE OF POONA

Book your seats in advance.

BELLE OF POONA

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2/4/- TO As. 9/-

AJANTA

SOAP, SNOW & HAIR OIL

A good toilet is like a good daily exercise—refreshing, renovating and remarkably retentive of your physical fitness.

Your face-skin is the most delicate superficial part of your body exposed to weather. Get into AJANTA habit and ensure its exercise.

Hundred per cent. Swadeshi.

NASCO

Sole Agents:
B. P. VORA & CO., 126, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Cooling & Refreshing!

JABA KUSUM HAIR OIL

THE ONLY medicated Hair oil which promotes luxurious growth and imparts a rich lustre to the Hair. It cools the brain and soothes the system by daily use during Hot weathers.

It has stood the test over half a Century.

C. K. SEN & Co., LTD.
CALCUTTA

COOLNESS

At the touch of a switch!

The hot weather need hold no terrors if you possess an Electric Fan. Trouble free and economical in current consumption, they are a necessity in every home. Come and see them at BEST SHOWROOMS, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Leaflet free on request.

W1-2-22

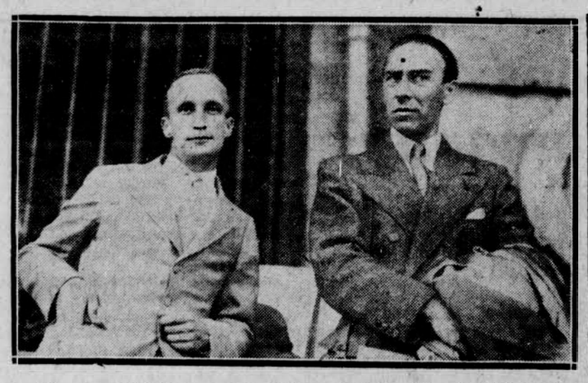
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,35,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.



Mr. David Flaherty (left) and Mr. Fred Ellis, of London Films, Ltd., who arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Mail Boat to assist in shooting the picture "Elephant Boy," which is to be directed by Robert J. Flaherty.

Solicitor's Dilemma In High Court

Failure To Gain Access To Closed Court Leads To Alleged Assault By Court Sepoy On Clerk

An incident, which has caused some stir in the High Court occurred on Wednesday, as a result of the doors of the Court in which Mr. Justice Blackwell presides being kept closed.

An attorney being unable to gain access by the doors on the public verandah went round by the Reading Room to the other side, but his clerk who was following him, was not allowed to pass and, it is alleged, was pushed and assaulted by a sepoy.

The Attorney subsequently made a complaint to his Lordship in court.

Court Strictly Closed

Mr. Justce Blackwell, it appears, is very particular about the suppression of noise in and near his court and chaprassis are stationed at the three entrances to the court room on the public verandah with strict instructions not to open the doors on any account during the hearing of cases.

On Wednesday, it appears, a well-known solicitor of the Court was summoned from the Library by his articled clerk to attend a case in which he was instructed and which had just then been called on.

On coming to the court, however, the solicitor found that the doors were closed against him and he was unable to obtain admission. He was placed in a serious dilemma as there were important documents with him which would be required by counsel in the case.

In order to get into the Court, he proceeded with his clerk by way of the reading room of the Bar Library, with a view to enter the court from the verandah on the other side. His own passage to the verandah from the reading room was not obstructed, as member of the Library, but the sepoy on duty at the door of the reading room leading to the verandah refused to allow his clerk to pass through and, as it is alleged, pushed and assaulted him.

Complaint To Judge.

The Solicitor complained to the Head Librarian and Secretary but as this was ineffective he proceeded to the Court and took the first opportunity of bringing the incident to the notice of the Judge, pointing out that the closing of the doors put the attorneys and their clerks to great inconvenience and hardship. He also mentioned the matter of the alleged assault on his clerk.

Mr. Justice Blackwell remarked that the doors of the court room were kept closed on account of the noise. The solicitor replied that the attorneys and their clerks did not make any noise.

His Lordship then directed the Registrar to have one door of the court room opened at the conclusion of every case and closed again as soon as the next case is called on.

The incident has led to a good deal of discussion among the attorneys and counsel too, and it is strongly felt that the courts, as public courts, should always be open for the access, not only of lawyers and their clerks and the parties concerned, but also of the public.

It remains to be seen whether the matter will be carried further.

CORONER'S COURT

Suicide Suspected In Three Cases Under Investigation

The dead body of an eighteen-year-old Mahomedan was found floating in the sea at Chaupatty on Thursday morning. It was later identified as that of Ismail Malang.

Ibrahim Malang, brother of the deceased, in giving evidence, stated that the deceased appeared to have been deranged in mind for the last 18 months. The deceased left home on Wednesday evening but did not return.

The City Coroner returned the verdict "Asphyxiation due to drowning either suicidal or accidental.

Jobless Man Dies Of Opium Poisoning

Govardhandas Ratansey (35), residing at Bhainiwalla House at the Mint Road, was on Wednesday removed to the G. T. Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. He died there this morning.

Padamsi Narottam, a Share Bazar Broker, at the inquest on Ratansey to-day, stated that the deceased was without a job for the last two years and was living on the charity of his friends. On Wednesday the deceased came to him and asked him to go to his house. There the deceased began vomitting. Witness called a doctor on whose advice he removed the deceased to the G. T. Hospital.

Witness further stated that he searched the pockets of the deceased and recovered two notes, one addressed to the Coroner and the other to the Police.

The inquest was adjourned to March 9.

Poison Self-administered

"Opium poisoning self-administered" was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner yesterday at the adjourned inquest on Ramchandra Krishna Kulkarni (60) who died on February 26 at the G.T. Hospital.

Mr. Ramchandra Nerurkar, a head-clerk in the firm of Anant Shiwaji Desai, stated that the deceased was in the employ of the firm for the last 20 years.

On February 26 they examined the accounts of the firm. The deceased at the time appeared to be drowsy. His 'pagri' fell from his head and he tried to lie down. Witness sent for a doctor, who, on examining him, asked whether he had swallowed anything. The deceased replied in the negative.

He then became unconscious and was removed to the G. T. Hospital. He was ill, witness continued, off and on for the last six months.

A college student who next gave evidence said that he did not know whether the deceased had trouble of any kind.

The medical officer in his report stated that the stomach washing smelt of opium.

After hearing the evidence, the Jury returned the verdict stated above.

GAMBLING WITH CARDS GOING ON

In a gambling raid carried out by the Nagpada Police on Thursday night on the third floor of the Jerriwala Building at Madanpura Giaprasad Raghunath and six others were arrested

It is alleged that gambling with cards was being carried on in the premises for a long time.

The Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon bailed them out till March 14.

BEAUTY and PURITY

PERFECTION from first to last, in the selection of materials in the method of compounding through every process of manufacture and packing.

PURITY of ingredients and cleanliness in handling are constant watchwords in the preparation of

OATINE

No animal fat enters into their composition and throughout the whole process of manufacture they are untouched by hand.

OATINE CREAM nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two pure products are all that is necessary for flawless purity and beauty of complexion.

For pure complexions massage nightly with Oatine Cream. It cleanses, nourishes and refreshes the tired tissues and purifies and beautifies the skin while you sleep. To protect that purity by day from Sun, Wind, Dust and Rain use OATINE SNOW, the cooling, soothing OATINE VANISHING CREAM.

THE OATINE Co.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Yearly Concession

FOR FULL ONE MONTH (From 1st to 31st March)

Throughout the March all Medicines and Books of Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya K. V., V. Bh., of Amritdhara can be had at:—

HALF PRICE

While AMRITDHARA and its compounds at 25 per cent. Reduction as follows:—

	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
Amritdhara large phial	1|14|0	instead of 2|8|0	Amritdhara Lozenges	0 |3|0	instead of 0| 4|0
Amritdhara Med. phial	0|15|0	instead of 1|4|0	Amritdhara Lotion	0|12|0	instead of 1| 0|0
Amritdhara Small phial	0| 6|0	instead of 0|8|0	Amritdhara Balm	0|12|0	instead of 1|0|0
Amritdhara Ointment	0|12|0	instead of 1|0|0	Amritdhara Soap (Box)	0|10|6	instead of 0|14|0

All other Medicines and Books on Half-Price.

Send for Free Catalogue

Postal and Telegraphic Address:—AMRITDHARA 5, LAHORE.

B. D. C. C. TO BE DISSOLVED

Decision Taken As Protest Against New Congress Constitution

AJMER March 8.

At a recent meeting of the Beawar District Congress Committee it was decided that the committee should be dissolved as a protest against the new constitution of the All-India Congress Committee and that no office-bearer or member should henceforth have a nothing to do with any Congress organisation anywhere.

The decision has caused considerable sensation in political circles here.—A. P.

Nabha's Birthday Celebrations

(From A Correspondent).
KODAIKANAL, March 5.

The 53rd birthday of Maharaja Gurucharan Singh Saheb of Nabha, who has been in exile here for the past 7 years, was celebrated here yesterday in a quiet and solemn manner.

To celebrate the occasion, a party was held in the evening at the "Rendezvous" where all friends and well-wishers of the Maharaja Saheb were present.

In proposing the toast of the Maharaja, Barrister Motilal of Dehra Dun, referred to the sterling qualities of the Maharaja and expressed the hope that, at least, in the coming years, the Maharaja's birthday festivities would be held in his own country. The Maharaja made a suitable reply and after tea and music the party broke up.

POLICE OFFICER DISAPPEARS

Mysterious Incident Causes Anxiety In Rangoon

RANGOON, March 8.

Anxiety is felt over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. P. Quinlivan, Police Inspector, in charge of the Rangoon Town lock-up.

Shortly after dinner on Wednesday night Mr. Quinlivan left his home saying that he was going for a walk, but he has not returned so far.

It is learnt that there was nothing unusual in his behaviour on the day of disappearance. Police investigations are proceeding.—A.P.

ROBBED AND MURDERED

Faqir Suspected Of Killing 10-Year Boy

MOGA, Mar. 7.

The report of a gruesome murder has been received here from Dhaleke, a village about two miles away.

It is alleged that on March 4, a boy named Bhajjan Singh of about 10 years, was playing with some children. A Faqir named Mehar Din was also playing with them.

It is reported that the Faqir took the boy Bhajjan Singh with him to a neighbouring field on the pretext of bringing grass and after removing his gold ear-rings, it is alleged, killed the boy with a sickle.

The police have arrested the Faqir and have taken in possession his blood-stained clothes.

The dead body of the boy was brought to Moga for post-mortem.—United Press.

ARMY OFFICERS INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Vehicle Collides With Bullock Cart On Lucknow-Sitapur Road

LUCKNOW, Mar. 8.

Major Goldthorp of the Shahjahanpur Army Clothing Factory, his wife and daughter and a junior army officer were among those who received serious injuries when their motor car collided with a bullock cart last night on the Lucknow-Sitapur Road, about 35 miles from here.

The cartman was thrown off and seriously injured, while the car was smashed.

The inmates of the Raja of Kasmanda's house, situated near the scene of occurrence, gave first-aid to the injured persons who were taken in the Raja's car to Shahjahanpur.—A. P.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, March 8.

Cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever are reported in the city. Several deaths have also occurred.

The Health Department took out a procession with a band in front exhorting the people to keep drains etc. clean and not to throw refuse carelessly in the streets.—United Press.

Baby's
Best Toilet Soap

Mysore
Sandal Soap

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara) and Rajputana.

Messrs RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & Co., 81, Princess St., Bombay.

For REAL SATISFACTION
SMOKE
Bombay Specials
For GENUINE GREAT GIFTS
SEE OUR
SPECIAL GIFT SCHEME
and collect our
COUPONS.
The ZENITH TOBACCO CO., LTD., Bombay No. 1.

A Real Boon
PILANO PILE SALVE

Registered—Made in England

Pilano is the only remedy of its kind that has cured Piles. It is the Best and Safest and has definitely cured all sorts of Piles, where all other remedies have failed. It can be recommended with the utmost confidence to all sufferers from this distressing complaint. Original testimonials can be seen at our office. Try it now and get rid of your agonies immediately. Of all dealers, large tube complete with nozzle Rs. 1|12|- V. P. Ans. 4.

Agents: SORABJI HORMASJI & CO., Bombay 2.
Phone 24761.

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE
LIMITED.

Head Office:—Alleppey.

Branches:—TRIVANDRUM, CHANGANACHERRY, COCHIN, QUILON, KOTTAYAM, KAYENKULAM & ERNAKULAM

(Under the patronage of the Government of His Highness The Maharajah of Travancore).

CHAIRMAN:—Mr. K. C. PANDALAI BSC. (ECON.),

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:—
For six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
For One Year ..... 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 2 Years or more ... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:
C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or
THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE
MADRAS.

Can Religions Unite Humanity?

Comparative Study Will Bring About Clearer Perception Of Truths Underlying All Religions, Says Madame Wadia

Religions as they exist to-day and have existed for centuries not only cannot unite humanity, Madame Sophia Wadia declared last Sunday evening in her lecture at the United Lodge of Theosophists. They are not even a unifying force for their own followers. In India bigotry, in the name of religion, divides the children of the same soil, who should live in brotherly relations and at peace. The speaker referred to the Hindu-Muslim problem and the riots and quarrels which are its expression, and said that all true lovers of India should severely condemn such feuds and work for co-operation among all sons and daughters of India. Christendom presents the same picture of hostility between sects; and she instanced Ireland, torn by religious feuds and dissensions.

WHAT DEGRADES RELIGIONS?

The forces which degrade religions are the same as those which degrade individuals, the three gates of hell spoken of in the *Bhagaved-Gita*—Kama, Krodha, Lobha. Kama, which manifests in man as passion, shows itself in religions as psychic intoxication, religious prejudice. Krodha, anger, appears in religions as enmity and hatred against non-believers in that particular creed, prejudice developing as fanaticism. Lobha, ambition, masquerades in the arrogant idea of proselytizing the world to belief in a given religion. From a view as superficial as the many religious are to-day, it might be claimed that, since religions do not unite mankind, they should be done away with.

RELIGION INDISPENSABLE.

But religion is perhaps the most potent factor in the lives of human souls. There is beauty, virtue and truth in every religious faith, so to discard themall would be folly. As well throw away wheat needed by the starving because it is mixed with chaff or has dirt on it! Humanity needs some faith to guide its steps and if one religion is destroyed, another comes to take its place. In Europe to-day the religion of Nationalism is as sectarian and intolerant as the faiths it has largely superseded—and as incapable of uniting even its own adherents. Christian Science, New Thought, scientific dogmatism, atheism-all are as narrow and dogmatic as the old faiths. Each claims to have the only truth and that the others must be discarded and fought against.

COMPARATIVE STUDY NECESSARY.

There is one movement only in our present civilization that stresses the necessity for a comparative study of religions, philosophy and science. That is the second of the three objects of the Theosophical Movement and its aim, as explained by Madame Blavatsky, includes the vindication of "the importance of old Asiatic literature, namely, of the Brahmanical, Buddhist, and Zoroastrian philosophies." Such a study can free us from the arrogant modern notion that what is newest is best. The individual who takes up this comparative study in earnest finds the bonds of his own sectarianism weakening. He becomes capable of recognizing Truth wherever it may be found and of incorporating truths outside of his own creed in his daily practice—a great step in soul evolution. He will discover that underlying all religions are certain basic ethical teachings and he will ask, "where did these religions originate?"

THE LINE OF TEACHER.

No great Teacher, Madame Wadia declared, ever came to establish a religion *de novo*, but always as reformer of a religion which had become degraded. Having cleared the ground of blind belief, ritualism and dependence on others. He tries to reiterate the same eternal Truths, cosmic and universal principles and statements of moral law. The speaker cited numerous references to prove that all have but reproclaimed what Their Predecessors have taught.

The Light of Asia describes the wrath of the Buddha's kingly father when He came in mendicant's garb and with a begging bowl and His explanation that it was the custom of His race:

"Not of a mortal Line," the master said,
"I spake, but of descent invisible,
The Buddhas who have been and who shall be
Of these am I, and what they did I do."

Jesus declared: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." (Matt. V, 17-18) Yet Jesus went against the priests and ritualism; it was the true Law, the Dharma of the *Gita*, which He came to fulfil.

Krishna declared that whenever Adharma, lawlessness, flourished, He came again to establish Dharma, righteousness.

Zoroastrians, instead priding themselves on an exclusive religion, should be proud that Zoroastrianism is part of the eternal Truth which is behind all religions. In Chapter II of the *Vendidad*, Zarathustra asks;

"To whom did you, O Ahura Mazda, teach this Good Law of your own before you imparted it to me?"

And Ahura Mazda replies, "O Zarathustra, I taught that religion of mine to the fair King Yima. He was the first mortal before thee to whom I taught this religion."

King Yima was King Jamshed, who before Zarathustra had the religion of Mazda, the Wisdom Religion, that has been known in all ages and under all elimes. In the *Gathas* also, Zarathustra asks what He can do to keep the Law pure and prevent its corruption, showing that He knew that religions always suffer corruption in the course of time.

THE COMMON BASIS.

This Dharma of Krishna, the Din of Zarathustra, the Law of Jesus is the one bond can bring men together, that by the practice of the universal precepts and the discarding of all that prevents the followers of one creed acting as brothers to those in other faiths. The Theosophical definition of religion is "a bond uniting men together—not a particular set of dogmas and beliefs." The definition is not new, any more than Theosophy is new. In the *Mahabharata* we come across that definition.

The practice of this true Religion involves the living up to the truths in one's own creed and discarding everything in it that all men cannot share. Trying to practise the highest teachings of all religions makes the Theosophist a better Christian than the church-goer. The Durvand who tries to practise Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds is a better Zoroastrian than one who ties and unties the sacred thread many times a day but will not practise Good Thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds.

Practice of the Wisdom Religion gives enlightenment to the mind and inspiration to the heart. The former alone results in materialism. The latter alone results in sentimental emotionalism. Together they show one how to better himself and express compassion and wisdom in the service of humanity.

INDIA BILL POLICY IS THE BEST

Lothian's Reply To British Die-Hards

London (By Air Mail).

The Marquess of Lothian writes in the "Daily Mail":—

The readers of the Daily Mail have heard all the arguments that can be urged against the India Bill.

They have heard that it is utterly fantastic to suppose that the vast congeries of races, languages, religions and hereditary princedoms which is India can possibly govern itself on democratic lines, that the main political party—the Congress—is scheming to get rid of British rule and British trade, and that the only sane course is to stand firm and maintain practically intact the majestic structure of the British Raj for which the voiceless millions of India's 500,000 villages are said secretly to long.

That is the picture so persuasively and eloquently drawn by Mr. Churchill and his diehard friends. Why, then, are the great majority of those who have been familiar with India in the last ten years in favour of what is called "surrender"?

There are two main reasons. The first is because for exactly 100 years—since Macaulay's famous Minute—we have been teaching Indians British ideals—that freedom is the most priceless human possession, and that every race and people is entitled to self-government.

More than this. For the last 30 years we have been actually developing self-governing institutions, from elected district councils and municipalities at the bottom, to ten partly responsible provincial Legislatures and an elected all-India Legislative Assembly at the top. To-day there are 7,000,000 voters, and out of 43 Ministers and Executive Councillors in the Provinces 32 are Indians.

Finally, thanks to modern science and contact with the West, India urgently needs those measures of social reform and reconstruction Which, proverbially, cannot be undertaken by outsiders.

NO GOING BACK.

It is utterly impossible to go back on this long history. The demand, too, for self-government is fundamentally healthy. Practically the whole of educated and political India demands the right of full provincial self-government and a share of responsibility at the centre. No party wants less: most want more.

But, it will be asked, what about the "voiceless millions"? The answer is that India is full of able men and women who know far more about their own country than the 600 members of Parliament and the electors of this country, hardly any of whom have ever visited it; that they are even more concerned with its good government and the happiness of its people than we are — having to live there; and that, provided an adequate number of the ryots have votes and that there are adequate safeguards to ensure stability during the period of transition, Indians are more likely to solve the difficult problems of their own rapidly changing country than we are.

WILL MULTIPLY RISKS.

The second main reason why I am for the India Bill is that the diehard alternative of denying Indians any responsibility at the centre or responsibility for law and order in the Provinces could multiply and not lessen the risks. But that would simply be, after all the pledges that have been given, to drive the whole of educated and political India into bitter and universal opposition.

Nationalism is the strongest political force in the modern world. It is growing with immense rapidity in India. It is said that communalism cuts across nationalism. So it does as between Moslem and Hindu, but both are for nationalist as against alien rule.

We certainly could not govern a unitedly hostile India with our present methods. But no doubt if we adopted the methods of modern dictatorship and took over the Press, purged the universities, created a secret Ogpu police, nullified all civil liberties and created a "strong arm" political party to smash up every kind of political opinion not friendly to our rule, and paraded military force and "ruthless" executions in sufficient numbers, India could probably be "kept quiet" for a time.

But it would not help our trade. There would be a universal boycott. And unless we changed the British Constitution into a Fascist Constitution, it would be inevitable that in a few years a Labour or Liberal majority would come into office pledged to abandon repression, at a time when India would be so embittered as to be unmanageable and irreconcilable. There is no road to trade or stability along the diehard road.

INDIA BILL POLICY BEST.

The only practical policy is the policy of the India Bill. That Bill is not perfect—far from it. Nor does it fully satisfy anybody. Nothing could be perfect or satisfying which has to deal with so vast and complicated a country as modern India. It may well require amendment after a period of trial. But I believe it will be worked because there will be nothing like as much agreement for anything else.

And if it is worked it launches India on the extremely difficult and dangerous second stage of the movement to full self-government under the only conditions which have the least chance of steering her safely past the pitfalls and dangers which lie ahead—friendly co-operation between British and Indians.

Finally, as to Congress. The remedy for their extreme views is the old British specific of responsibility. Once they shoulder the responsibility for government, their temper will change. Things look very different when you are the target for criticism, and not merely the authors of it. I believe responsibility is the only road by which India can be won to be a friendly partner in the Empire.

So I am 100 per cent. for the India Bill.

ALL-INDIA TELUGU MEETING

A meeting was held on Sunday at Kamatipura in which Dr. Bhusarath advocated the wide use of the Telgue Language and declared that an All-India meeting should be called in which the Scholars from every province should be invited.

He requested the president of 'Padmashali Aikechu Mandal' to do the needful and volunteered to bear the expenses himself.

In the sensational murder case of Khan Bahadur Mohmad Yusuf, a leading Muslim of Aligarh, two accused Mithwa and Ramlal have been sentenced to transportation for life while the third Likha has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge, says an Allahabad message.

WESTEND ECONOMY WATCHES
MERIT
"SECUNDUS" SERIES
Economy Grade, Keyless Lever Watches
GUARANTEED ONE YEAR

"Secundus" Round
Nickel Silver - - - - Rs. 21
Rolled Gold. 10 years' quality - Rs. 28
9-ct. Gold - - - - Rs. 40

"Secundus" Rectangular
Nickel Silver Rs. 30. Everbright Steel Rs. 33
Rolled Gold (10 Years Quality) Rs. 35
Radium Figures and Hands Rs. 2 Extra.

Descriptive leaflet FREE on application
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

YOUR FOOD will do you more good...

Doctors will tell you that Rowntree's Cocoa is good for you. They have found by hospital tests that Rowntree's has a beneficial action on the digestion. Food is readily assimilated; strength and energy are rapidly gained when Rowntree's aids the general diet.

Keep fit and well by taking Rowntree's daily. Nearly sixty cupfuls in a half pound tin—could anything be more economical!

ROWNTREE'S COCOA
SOLD IN ¼, ½ & 1lb TINS

ACTUALLY HELPS DIGESTION
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL STORES AND BAZAAR DEALERS

Don't let
Constipation
mar your beauty
Take
Castophene
and
keep well

Bombay Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PAMPERING THE PRINCES

(Continued from page 6)

stances and under the conditions imposed, nor is this Federal scheme to our advantage; so both as self-respecting Indians and as practical businessmen and Rulers, we refuse to federate." Thus the whole structure would collapse and bring great relief to the whole country. A simple, bold, honest and wise resolution of that type would completely alter the whole political situation in India and this one good turn at a critical juncture will make political India forget and forgive many past acts of omission and commission. The country will gratefully remember for ages to come the historic princely resolution that saved her people from perpetual political subjection.

Will the Indian Princes rise to the occasion and redeem both themselves as well as their country?

(Concluded).

MAHASABHA SESSION

CAWNPORE, Mar. 8.

The sixteenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will now be held in Cawnpore on April 20, 21 and 22.

Pandit Malaviya having declined to accept the invitation to preside over the session, the election of another president is being considered.—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Currency Expansion Of Three Crores

BULLS UNLOAD HOLDINGS OF SECURITIES

Steep Rise In Gold And Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay March 8.

During the week the Government expanded currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against sterling assets. This action will keep the cash balance of the Imperial Bank in a comfortable position and will ease the monetary stringency. It will also ensure against any further tension in money which may result from the probable lack of funds in Reserve Bank shares.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Mar. 8.

MONEY.

Barring a temporary easiness in the early part of the week, money rates were maintained between 2 1/2 and 3 per cent. During the week under review, Government expanded currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against sterling assets on the 7th March. This action is taken probably with a view to keep the cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India in a comfortable position and to ease the monetary stringency which has been a feature of the market for well over three months. It is also generally believed that Govt. had in mind the issue of the Reserve Bank shares and are therefore ensuring against any further tension in money which may result from the probable lock up of funds on that account. Moreover currency expansion is likely to support the gilt-edged market. The Treasury bill maturities this week amounted to Rs. 215 lacs, whereas the renewals were Rs. 1 crore. Govt. have borrowed from the Imperial Bank Rs. 1 crore for Ways and Means and the outstanding balance is now Rs. 2 crores. The trade demand further declined by Rs. 39.39 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent Two to three months 2 3/4 per cent. and six months 2 3/4 to 2 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on March 1, 1935 shows a decline of Rs. 34.76 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 14,81,21,000 as compared with Rs. 10.69 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.79, a decline of 0.80 per cent under last week. Loans and Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 97.01 lacs and by Rs. 21.84 lacs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 0.98 lacs. Government Deposits declined by Rs. 4.49 lacs to Rs. 6.46 crores while other deposits have increased by Rs. 173.47 lacs to Rs. 75.63 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Giltedged were dull at the opening, but weakness developed later owing to advices from London and consequent unloading by bulls in the local market. Yesterday, however, there was some covering of sales on the report of the expansion of currency. Prices ruled in sympathy with the London market and are expected to follow the movements of India sterling 3 1/2 per cent stock. These declined from £98 to £94 3/4. 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee paper in the local market after dropping to Rs. 95-8 improved and closed at Rs. 95-14. 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947-50 after improving to Rs. 102-3 declined to Rs. 101-15. 3 per cent 1941 bonds closed steady at Rs. 100-13, 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan dropped from Rs. 109-10 to Rs. 108-11. 1948 loan to Rs. 106. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan lost about 8 annas to Rs. 116 5 per cent 1939-44 loan kept steady at Rs. 108-3, 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-5 and 1945-55 tax-free loan at Rs. 116-9. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan closed at Rs. 108-9. 6 1/2 per cent Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-14 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 101-14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet this week, sellers of ready T.T. quoting 1/6-3/32 and buyers 1/6-5/32. After the publication of the Council bill tender result and following the reduction by Government in the tap-rate to 1/6-5/32, there were reluctant sellers at 1/6-1/8. A fair amount of gold was bought for export both for ready and forward delivery, but merchandise export bills continued small. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—April 1/6-1/16, May-June 1/6-1/32, July 1/6.

Violent fluctuations characterised the foreign exchange market in London. The pound sterling was further forced down owing to withdrawal of Continental funds from London. The New York-London cross rate gradually went down from dol 4.84 1/4 to dol 4.72-5/8 on Wednesday, but recovered later and closed at dol 4.77. The Paris-London cross rate moved in sympathy and touched as low as 70.15 and closed at 71.43. Rumours were rife about inflationary action in the U.S.A. and a forced devaluation of the French franc, which intensified the prevalent uncertainty. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 20.20 and 56.81 to the £.

GOLD.

Gold prices rose steeply this week following the persistent weakness in New York-London and Paris-London cross rates. The price of gold in London was fixed at 148sh. 10d. on Monday and business was done even at 149/10d. The rate for ready in the local market rose from Rs. 35-13-3 to Rs. 36-14-0 and closed at Rs. 36-12-6. Owing to the present high level of price arrivals from upcountry have increased to about 20000/25000 tolas a day, but these are easily absorbed by heavy buying on foreign account both for near and forward deliveries. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 to 4 lacs tolas and the daily offtake remained unchanged at about 3000 tolas. The price of sovereign in the local market soared as high as Rs. 23-2 for ready and Rs. 23-2-6 for forward. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Ranpura" amounted to Rs. 64.13 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 36-14-0 and Rs. 36-0-6 for ready, Rs. 34-14-9 and Rs. 36-2-3 for 22nd March settlement and Rs. 36-15-3 and Rs. 36-3-9 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 70,057 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver opened firm and with a temporary easiness mid-week but recovery towards the close. This recession was mainly caused by uncertain advices from London and particularly Shanghai, coupled with the violent fluctuations in the cross rates referred to above. The price of ready silver rose from Rs. 62-15 to Rs. 65-12 and after receding to Rs. 64-4 again improved to Rs. 65-8 yesterday. The closing rate was Rs. 65-11. A fair amount of business was transacted and the daily offtake has improved to about 55 bars a day, while Stocks continue heavy and are estimated at some 20,000 bars. In London the price of the metal were very firm, the highest and lowest rates being 27 1/4d. and 26 1/16d. for ready and 27 3/8d. and 26 3/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1s. 7 3/8d. to 1s. 7/16d. but closed at 1/7-3/16. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 65-12 and Rs. 64-4 for ready, Rs. 72-14 and Rs. 71-6 for 25th March settlement and Rs. 73-3 and Rs. 71-12 for 23rd April settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 119 bars and Rs. 84,503 in coin.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange opened very steady, but an all round decline in prices was witnessed during mid-week. There were no transactions of consequence as the general inclination of traders was to maintain more or less an even position as the market is to remain closed for four days from Friday the 8th to Tuesday the 12th March on account of the current settlement. Cotton mill shares showed previous levels in the beginning but later ruled quiet. The following are the quotations of some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 950, 945, 947/8, 928/12; Century Rs. 312/8, 307/8, 308/12, 300; Central India Rs. 380, 376/4, 379/6, 368/12; Kohinoor Rs. 237/8, 231/4; New Great Rs. 197/8, 176/4; Simplex Rs. 98/12, 102/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 246/4, 230.

Among the miscellaneous section the prices in steel shares fluctuated but on the whole maintained opening levels. Tata Iron Ordys moved between Rs. 156/8 and Rs. 159/8 and Defds between Rs. 707/8 and 725, but closed at Rs. 158/4 and 715 respectively. Tata 2nd Pref. was quoted at the end at Rs. 171-8 and Tata Hydro at Rs. 176-14, Tata Power shares after rising from Rs. 1715 to Rs 1747/8 closed at Rs. 1730 and Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 1795 to Rs 1772/8. Alcock shares eased from Rs. 206/4 to Rs. 197/8. Bombay Burmah were steady around Rs. 421/4 and Bombay Trams at about Rs. 168/2. Bombay Steam shares showed little change closing at Rs. 308/12, while Scindia shares fell from Rs. 12/12 to Rs. 12. New India Ass. shares opened steady at Rs. 49 but closed at Rs. 47/4. Belapur sugar shares persistently rose from Rs. 305 to Rs. 320/10. Cement were in good demand, Bundis improving to Rs. 47, Indian Cements to Rs. 452/8, Katni Ordys to Rs. 425 and Shahabads to Rs. 452/12. Industrial Investment Trust shares (Rs. 50 paid) are quoted at Rs. 58. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij was unchanged at Rs 866/4, while Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 777/8 to Rs. 787/8.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs 1635 to Rs. 1620 and Contributories from Rs. 410 to Rs. 403/12. Bank of India shares eased slightly from Rs. 124/8 to Rs. 122 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 41/4 to Rs. 39.

After Malarial Fever
Builds up Health and Strength
The soothing, tonic and restorative qualities of Angier's Emulsion make it invaluable for healing the diseased tissues and building up health and strength after malarial and other fevers, or after any serious illness.
A remedy of proved value and universally recommended by doctors, it may be taken with absolute confidence and with certainty of benefit. Angier's Emulsion has won a splendid reputation throughout India, where it is largely used, not only for building up after fevers, but also for lung troubles, digestive and bowel disorders and for all wasting diseases.
The Most Palatable of all Emulsions.
A Doctor writes:—"In prescribing Emulsion for my patients, I am always careful to see that they obtain Angier's, which I know from experience is by far the best, having taken it myself and given it to the members of my family for some time."
(Signed)———, M.D., J.P.
Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.
Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.
ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 8.

S S Corfu, F. E. French, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Pres. Monroe, C. Jokstad, New York via Colombo, F F Campbell & Co.
S S British Dominion, D. G. Knight, Abadan, Anglo-Persian O. Co., Ltd.
S S Rinda, E. Hansen, Hamburg via Aden L Edwards Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 8.

S S Pres. Monroe, C. Jokstad, New York via Suez, F F Campbell & Co.
S S St. Dunstan, R. Newton Ports Okha, Madhavlal & Co.
S S Trenenfels, H. Jafer, Antwerp Rotterdam and Bremen L Edwards Ltd.
S S Rajputana, P. C. Headlam, London via Aden M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 8.

S S Victoria for Italian Ports.
S S Fusijama for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.
S S Jaypore for China Japan Ports via Colombo.
S S British Dominion for Abadan.

COAL MARKET STEADY

Bombay, March 8

The market continues steady. S. S. "Saugor" has completed discharge and s.s. 'Saint Dunstan' is expected to finish discharge to-day. S. S. 'Hartbridge', s. s. 'Pundit' and s.s. 'Liverpool Maru' are working in the stream. S. S. 'Clumberhall' and s.s. 'Kepwickhall' are expected to arrive next week.

The freight market is steady. The eastern markets are weak. Indication of freight from London is about Rs. 5/10 for Bombay. Charterers idea of freight is not more than Rs. 5/6 to Rs. 5/8 for Bombay. During the week it is reported that a local steamer has been fixed at Rs. 5/12 for one and Rs. 5/14 for two Kathiawar ports; also another British vessel has been fixed at Rs. 5/12 for one and Rs. 6 for two Kathiawar ports for end of March loading.

It is understood that the Kapurthala State Police have arrested two soldiers who had run away from the Indian Army.

Prevent Unnecessary Slaughter Of Cattle

Indian Cotton Exchange Urges Finance Member Not To Remove Duty On Hides And Skins

Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange has addressed the following to the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India:—

Sir,

My Exchange congratuates you on producing a surplus budget, but my Exchange being more interested in cotton and agriculture, respectfully draws your attention to the fact that India is poorer in agricultural cattle compared with the other countries and agriculturists are in hopeless condition, and for want of agricultural cattle, the land are neither properly tilled nor manured, and the result is that proper revenue to Government is not recovered from the agriculturists. The free export of hides and skins brought about the posity of agricultural cattle and your predecessor, on proper representations being made to them, levied the export duty.

By your present budget, you propose to forego and remove the said duty especially at a time when we require more fund for assisting the helpless agriculturists.

CONTINUE DUTY

It is therefore respectfully suggested that the said export duty be not romoved but be continued as otherwise there would be unnecessary slaughter of cattle because it pays butcher to kill agricultural cattle for the purpose of securing skins, bones fat and blood for trade purposes and the agricultural land remains untilled and unmanured which is dead loss to the country and loss of income to Government.

GOLD EXPORT

The next point that attracts the attention is the uninterrupted gold export from the figures of shipment, you will have been pleased to notice that within the last two years, the shipments have exceeded by Rs. 25,000,000,000 without going into the question as to whether the export is or is not beneficial for India especially when other foreign countries are not able to quench their thirst for the yellow metal. There is no reason why India should part with it too cheaply. The exodus has commenced when the gold was quoted at Rs. 24 to Rs 25 per tola and this drain has not stopped with Rs. 36 per tola.

If people in the foreign countries and their government and especially America and European countries, are anxious to hoard the yellow metal, why should they have facilities for getting it cheap from India?

POOR MAN'S LOT

Your treasury is not uush-with money. The poor man has not his one-quarter or even half an anna postcard or half anna letter. A poor man with an income of over a thousand rupees, is not only being penalised, but the zulum of the income-tax staff, especially in city like Bombay, as I had shown to your predecessor, Sir George Schuster five years ago, is increasing daily and since 1929 it has increased considerably.

Cost of recovery on smaller amounts are disproportionate as the increasing expenditure on the income-tax staff shows, and the poor man wants redress on such items which you could very well give them by taxing the export of gold. He who wants to sell his hoarded gold, and he would not mind if he realises a rupee or two more or less, per ounce. The European and American countries are gold thirsty, and there is no reason when they are anxious to have an article, they should not pay for it.

EXCHANGE'S SUGGESTION

My Exchange suggests your levying at least Rs. 3 per ounce and not exceeding Rs 5 on all gold exports which would bring you handsome revenue which you could well utilize either for carrying out improvements or your reform schemes or if you are so minded, you might give relief to the poor in reduction of pernicious salt taxes or the much abused Bombay Tobacco tax, or remission in postage, income-tax or land revenue.

I hope this will receive your very serious attention, and would be given effect to.

TEN-YEAR PLAN FOR EDUCATION

Sind Educationists Discuss Principal Gokhale's Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KARACHI, March 5.

The first meeting of the Educational gathering came off at the Dayaram Gidumal National College, under the Presidentship of Principal G. N. Gokhale on the 3rd instant. About 50 educationists and those interested in the cause of education were present to discuss India's Ten Year Educational Plan of Principal Gokhale.

In the inaugural speech Mr. Bhagat said:—

"The objects of this gathering and the Sindh Sahitia Society are similar, we were discussing one aspect of Education, and on the 3rd instant i.e., Sindhi be made medium of Instruction, and yesterday we were looking to education from another aspect i. e., what system of education should be adopted. It is now very necessary to give new orientation to educational activities and problems.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Principal Gokhale, while delivering his address said:—

After separation, what is Sind going to do? People ask, where is the money. I understand, we have enough money.

Teachers in schools should be selected to serve. Educational Department should be considered sacred.

Sind has the Indus, and therefore, it possesses gold. If gold is in Sind, money is here with us. The future Sind Government should be a Dictatorial Government. They should have taxation in order to have more money. Government should give money for education. I am now speaking to you about the India's 10-year Educational Plan.

PRIMARY STAGE.

This will be compulsory, for eevery citizen and will include. (a) Sound Physical Development, (b) Formation of habits of cleanliness, (c) Cultivation of active temperament, (d) The 3 R's. (i) Reading more of poetry with special attention to rythm, (ii) writing a good hand, (iii) Arithmetic as applied to problems of the child's every day life.

(a) A good knowledge of the child's vernacular. (b) cultivating exactness by good hand writ- and geometrical drawing, (c) Acquiring manual dexterity by some handi work like carpentry, (d) physical training and games in which the terms spirit should be considered more important. (e) A beginning of the working knowledge of English, which shall not be compulsory for all.

SECONDARY STAGE

a) A good working knowledge of English, which shall be compulsory for those,, who want to go to the University. (b) A better acqaintance with the vernacular as literature. (c) A beginning of appropriate classical language, (d) A practical knowledge of science, with special reference to the pupils own knowledge of being—hygine and science in every day life with some physical geography. (e) Acquaintance with algebraical methods, and more geometry combined with accurate drawing. (f) Other special voluntary subjects—literary and vocational.

UNIVERSITY STAGE

The aim of education will be at the bachelor satage (1) to impress upon the students the external varities of life taken both from science and religion. (2) To teach them the methods of both thus showing them how to attack practical problems of life in the light of these truths.

AT THE MASTERS' STAGE

By encouraging the students to search for the solution of the practical problems of daily life in our country under the guidance of the professors, who ought to be doing similar work themselves.

After the President had fininshed his address, the whole scheme was discussed by prominent educationists who were assembeled there.

RUSH FOR RESERVE BANK SHARES

There was an unprecedented rush at the Imperial Bank of India as soon as the Bank started work yesterday, hundreds of people flocking to obtain the share application forms following the publication of the Prospectus of the Reserve Bank of India.

The steady rush continued throughout the noon and the lunch hour only brought in more people adding to the rush.

Crowds swarmed at the distributing counter and the rapidity with which the application forms were issued was equalled by a similar speed with which the would-be subscribers thronged at the counter clamouring for more application forms.

GROSSMITH'S
Old Cottage
LAVENDER
The living fragrance— like a breath from an old English garden

The Series includes Perfume, Face Powder, Talcum Powder, Bath Crystals, Bath Dusting Powder, Lotion, Brilliantine, etc.
A product of
GROSSMITH, LONDON
The famous British Perfumery House established in 1833

UNCHALLENGED ABBE HAMON'S
CURE No. 1 FOR DIABETES

The only cure so highly recommended by several Doctors, Hakims, Vaids, etc., etc. Abbe's Cure not only cures Diabetes but also purifies blood, restores, energy, vigour and keeps the patient as health as ever.
Booklet by Dr SABIN with testimonials of the year 1934 free.
Agents:—SORABJI HORMUSJI & COMPANY
BOMBAY, No. 2. Tel. 24761.

Keep a bottle of Hennessy in the house-
A sudden attack of illness in the night; or someone "feeling faint"; or an accident—you will need Brandy quickly. Hennessy's Brandy has saved many a precious life in emergencies.
It is real Cognac Brandy.
Keep a bottle handy
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
On Sale Everywhere
Agents HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 8.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 15th Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-April
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 281 nominal
Banks selling T T 279 nominal
Banks buying T T 276 1/2 nominal
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 535
Banks buying D D 545
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 51 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/8
Banks buying T T 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 110
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 86 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.77 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 8th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 8th instant
Java/London 6.96 8th instant
London/Paris 70.96 7th instant
London/Belgium 20.06 7th instant
London/Switzerland 14.44 7th instant
London/Italy 56.25 7th instant
London/Berlin 11.64 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th instant
London/New York 4.74 3/4 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 6.91 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.
Gold £7-9-4 6th instant £7-8-10 7th instant
Silver London Ready 26 13/16 6th instant 27 1/4 7th instant
Silver London Forward 26 15/16 6th instant 27 3/8 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 58 6th instant 58 3/4 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 6th instant 5/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 6th instant 3/4 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Mar. 7

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £94 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £105 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 1/2

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 7

Broach A/M opening 244 1/2; highest 244 3/4; lowest 241 3/4; closing 241 3/4
Broach J/A opening 242 1/4; highest 242 1/4; lowest 238 3/4; closing 238 3/4
Oomra March opening 221 1/2; highest 221 1/2; lowest 219 1/2; closing 219 1/2
Oomra May opening 219 1/2; highest 219 1/2; lowest 217; closing 217
Bengal March opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4
Bengal May opening 142; highest 142; lowest 141; closing 141
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 6 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 18 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 4 3/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Mar. 7

ASHMOUNI—
April 13.49—03
June 13.55—06
August 13 61—05
SAKELS—
March 15.65—07
May 15.68—08
July 15.78—03

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th March 23,529 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,317,554 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,268,550 bales
Increase 49,004 bales

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-3-35	3963000	6534000
Receipts Yesterday 7-3-35	12000	9000
Exports to date 7-3-35	3420000	5744000
Stock at Ports 1-3-35	2575000	3367000
Stock Interior Towns 1-3-35	637000	1798000
Stock Liverpool 1-3-35	867000	1052000
Visible Supply 1-3-35	5900000	7879000
Quantity in sight 1-3-35	6890000	10038000
Quantity out of sight 1-3-35	6308000	8707000

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 8.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders adopted a waiting attitude. An interesting development on the cotton market was the report that Senator Smith was preparing a Bill to improved 5,500,000 bales for two years and to authorise a 15 cents loan for this season's crop but operators wanted more definite news.

There was some foreign selling which was absorbed by trade. It is reported that there is poor demand for cotton goods and sinners are buying only immediate requirements. Present prices in New York market are below than those ruling in Southern markets and hedge-selling was very light. The market was narrow with a limited turnover.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 3 points but prices improved 5 points from the opening level on trade buying and May delivery was quoted 12.34. Thus both high and low levels for the day were registered during the first hour. Later on prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the market closed at a net decline of one point for near month while distant deliveries advanced 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices improved 3 points at 12.52c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.34 plus 02 (10-27 a.m.)
Lowest 12.29 —03 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.89 —03 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.87—05 (11-40 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Liverpool: Easier on Bombay selling distants and tired long liquidation.

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Trade buying orders below the market. Trading narrow. Dry goods trade poor No new features.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Bombay selling distants offset by American straddle buying. Trade offtake poor. Enterprise stifled by monetary and political uncertainties.

New York: Market quiet. Some foreign selling absorbed by trade.

New York: Market steady but quiet and featureless. European and domestic liquidation. Japanese and southern selling taken by Commission Houses and Trade. Prefer buying. Small business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York: Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Support being withdrawn speculative interests. Dry goods reports discouraging. Market will probably not go much lower. New York market below parity with southern spot markets. Hedge selling light.

New York: Exports for the season to date total 23,30,000 bales, less than last year. Goods market—think it best to keep hedged. Price fixing smaller

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool:

Cotton: Continued tightness of spot sustains prices despite adverse general conditions owing to uncertainty sterling: perhaps advisable to hedge cotton with Dollars

Copper: Exchange unsettling effect if favourable news of Meeting in New York we expect good advance

Rubber: Undecided with other commodities and erratic New York.

Wheat: Improved demand actual.
Rubber 6 5/16 6 7/16
Copper £28-6-3
Wheat 5/2

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

May 1935	12.31—01
July 1935	12.38+02
October 1935	12.25+02
December 1935	12.32+02
January 1936	12.36+03
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 7.

March 1935	12.24+04
May 1935	12.32+03
July 1935	12.38+02
Middling Spot	12.52+03

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.32
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.25
New York, Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.29
May 1935	12.35
July 1935	....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 8

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Thursday at decline of 3 points with May 6.89. Operators lacked confidence owing to conflicting outside influences and uncertainties. Later on there was Bombay selling on wider parity which was taken by local operators. There was some straddle buying of distant positions. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and the market finally closed steady at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 7.12d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close March was quoted 5.99, May 6.00 and July 6.01.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy owing to marked absence of any buying. Sakels futures declined 3 to 4 points and Uppers futures lost 5 to 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady and Sakels futures closed at a decline of 8 to 3 points and Ashmouni futures closed 5 to 6 points lower.

UNCERTAIN SITUATION

"All markets have continued their downward tendency with a nervous tone predominating throughout the week. The uncertainty of the whole situation is working against public confidence and speculation is now practically at a standstill. In addition, neither the general public nor the United States officials are at all happy about the position of the Agricultural Administration, and it seems that the latter are now doing their utmost to devise a means of passing their extensive holdings into distributives channels."—"M. G. Com'l."

DOLLAR DEVALUATION

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The market was steadier on an improved foreign demand. The South are offering very sparingly and the holding movement continues with a firm spot basis.

Despite President Roosevelt's denial some experts still believe that further devaluation of the dollar is inevitable while others think that since the U. S. A. is buying gold and silver at higher prices to adjust her trade balance, the present depreciation of the dollar by about 30 per cent is sufficient for exports of her agricultural products. It was reported yesterday that Senator Smith was preparing a bill to hold 5½ million bales off the market for two years and to authorise a 15 cent loan to farmers on this season's crop.

The recent long liquidation which was mostly for foreign account has improved the technical position and considering the fact that on the 12th February May New York stood at 12.38 with the cross-rate 4.88, whilst to-day May is 12.31 with the cross-rate 4.75½ the market has acted well.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day Price.
March 1935	6.89	6.95—03
April 1935		6.91—03
May 1935	6.83	6.88—04
June 1935		6.85—04
July 1935		6.82—04
August 1935		6.76—05
September 1935		6.72—05
October 1935		6.68—06
November 1935		6.67—06
December 1935		6.66—07
January 1936		6.66—06
February 1936		6.65—06
Middling Spot		7.12—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

F. G. T. SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1935	8.55
May 1935	8.53
July 1935	8.51
October 1935	8.47
November 1935	8.4.
January 1936	8.46
F. G. T. Spot	8.84

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.00
Fine (Good Staple)	6.15
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.30
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.98
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.13
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.28
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.88
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels, April sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, April sellers 21/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Mar 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 13 5/8

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 8

The local share bazaar remained closed to-day for forward business and will re-open on Tuesday the 13th instant. In the cash section there was fairly good enquiry and prices were as under:—

Katni Defd	1485
Okha Cement	236/4
United Cement	89
Gwalior Cement	132/8
Central Bank	39/8
India Bank	422/8
Union Bank	5/14
New India	47
Laxmi Cotton	850
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	173
3 1/2 per cent G Paper	96/5

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, March sellers £9/6/3.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/5/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/12/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, March/April, sellers £11/13/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. March sellers 21/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 21/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 7.

Spot	24-1/4
Forward	27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/8/10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 7.

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	11.64
Amsterdam	6.91
Brussels	20.06
Madrid	34.25
Milan	56.25
Berne	14.44
Paris	70.96
Prague	112.00
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.74-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 7.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent...	71
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	105-7/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	129-1/2
National Bank of India	44-7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/8
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	215 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar 7

Smoked sheet standard ribed por In sellers 6-1/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, March 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 131 at Cross Rate 4.75 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 241/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.88 Rs. 57 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 241/8 New York May 12.31 Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 4.75 1/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, March 8

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-7 7/16
To-day's opening 1-7 11/16
To-day's closing 1-7 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 8

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened today at Rs. 242 for Broach A/M delivery and ruled easy on heavy selling by option dealers. Prices declined to Rs. 239 and offerings were absorbed by offices. Later on there was scattered short covering which resulted in small improvement.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a decline of one points. The local market was easy and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 239/12
Broach J/A. Rs. 237/8
Oomra March Rs. 217/4
Oomra May Rs. 215
Bengal March Rs. 136/4
Bengal May Rs. 138/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	Extra Spr-fine	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G Bengal:—				
U. P.	149	144	140	137
Panjab	149	144	140	137
Rajputana	151	145	140	137
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218
C. P. No. 1	246	243	240	236
C. P No. 2	236	233	230	226
Broach No. 2	251	257	249	244

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

88 Kotak and Co., Murtzapur 212 1/2
96 Kotak and Co. Shegaon 214 1/4
100 Langli and Co. Lasur 1 on
50 A H Myab Kotakapura 137
100 Longli and Co. Nabha 6 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Mukteshwar 148
50 E D Sassoon Safidan 141
50 A H Dyab Ambala 137 1/2 old
100 B Karshandas Arvi 228 1/2
100 Oshman Suleman Nabha 7 on
200 Volkart Bros Dhuri 4 1/2 on
100 B Karshandas Malarkotda 10 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	New.
Bengal Superfine	158
Bengal Fine	146
Bengal F G	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146
Sindh-Punjab F G	142
Wardha-Hingt	242
Nagpur/Savner	244
Pundhurna	229
Yeotmal	228
Arvi	227
Ellichpur	225
Amraoti-Berar	223
Khamgaon	223/25
Mulkapur	220/22
Khandesh	217/19
Jalna/Sailu	217/19
Burwah/Sanavad	224/27
Broach Fine	253
Punjab/American	283
Punjab/American mix	260
Kampala	377
Busoga	375
Jinja	372

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,738	173,853
Central India	849	60,426
Barsi and Nagar	268	76,067
Hyderabad-Gaorani	104	30,193
Berar	1,278	252,123
Central Provinces	393	59,807
Total Oomras	4,630	652,469
Dholera	704	99,211
N.-W. Provinces	98	27,775
Rajputana	178	14,234
Sind-Punjab	1,856	244,233
Broach	2,653	60,076
Coompta and Dharwar	397	32,277
Westerns-Northerns	402	24,450
Cocoanada	...	165
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,226
Persian	46	2,350
American	...	8,774
Egyptian and African	3,110	136,254
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	13,984	1,331,538

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,284	197,527
Japan and China	8,600	536,595
Coast Ports	...	12,074
Up-country by Rail	...	108,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	22,718
Total	9,884	877,161

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal March	1,800	16,950
Oomra March	600	950

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 7

March 11.93—11
April 12.03—11
May 11.14—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 7

March 56 1/2 —1/2d
May 59 5/8—1/8d
July 63 7/8—3/8c

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 7

May 0.96 plus 1c
July 0.90 3/4 plus 1 1/2c
September 0.89 7/8 plus 1c

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/2; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs. 30/9/6; Closing Rs. 31/0/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41/2; Highest Rs. 41/5; Lowest Rs. 40/10; Closing Rs. 41/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/4; Lowest Rs. 22/3; Closing Rs. 22/5.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	3
Amer Forn Power Gold D	56
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	41
Columbia Gas	4
American Tel and Tel	106
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
Cheaspeake and Ohio	39
New York Central	13 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	9
National Distillers	27
United States Steel	31 1/4
American Smelting	35
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
General Motors	28 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St Oil of N J	39
Socony	12 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	19 1/4
National Dairy	16

Total business 3/4 million.
Market steadier and less active.
Brokers loans up 95 million dol

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,902
Linseed	7,656
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	757
Gingellyseed	159
Poppyseed	370
Groundnuts	2,343
Castorseed	3,976
Rice	22,400
Myrabollams	1,264
Cottonseed	5,656
Gram	680
Joowar	774
Maize	30
Bajree	874
	Tons.
Coal	2,229

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 8th day of March 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

	Bombay, Mar. 8. April-May 1934-35	July-Aug. 1935.
10-30	Rs. 245/8	242
12-30	Rs. 243/8	240
2-30	Rs. 242/8	239
4-30	Rs. 243	239/8
Highest	Rs. 245/8	242
Lowest	Rs. 242/4	238/12
Teji Mandi Mahi		239/12

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

India Buying More Cloth

Liverpool, Feb 20

Last year India increased her trade with Lancashire by £1,300,000. She bought 582,769,000 square yards of cloth compared with 485,739,000 square yards in 1933. Empire markets, as a whole, showed during the year a marked resistance to Japanese competition, though Africa was a striking exception

The Argentine is still one of our best friends, in fact she is now one of the mainstays of the Lancashire cotton trade. The Argentine bought 161,341,000 square yards in 1934 compared with 148,232,060 square yards the year before. This compares with Canada's purchase last year of 63,821,000 square yards and Australia's 141,433,000 square yards. British West Africa bought 67,999,000 square yards last year compared with 102,300,000 in 1933 and the Sudan's purchases were down to 3,949,000 last year against 8,194,000 the year before.

The Irish Free State, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Cuba increased their purchases over the year before, while Hong-Kong, Germany, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq reduced theirs. Morocco was down from 43 million to 18 million square yards.

CLOTH

The only transaction of real importance has been the line of shirtings for Calcutta with delivery extending into next year. Most of the bids for dhooties have been from 5 per cent to 10 per cent below makers' minimum quotations. Karachi has bought mulls, nainsooks and jaconnets, and a few mulls, voiles and fancies have been taken by Bombay and Madras, while the up-country outlets have confined their attention principally to dyed goods, sateens and white shirtings. Colombo has taken a keener interest in grey and white shirtings, mulls and moderate sales of lawns, cambrics and fancies have been mentioned for Rangoon and the Straits Settlement. Buying for China has been restricted, to a few poplins, brocades and dyed goods but an early improvement is looked for now that the New Year holidays are about at an end.

YARN

If anything, the Egyptian section has been a shade better, but many concerns have not participated in the slight improvement. Only in specialities have any heavy weights been booked. The hosiery and thread industries are taking deliveries rather slowly and the German block still prevents any active business being fixed up in fine yarns for that country. Export business, as a whole, is dull.

Ever since this country went off the Gold Standard a regular demand for Hosiery yarns has been received from Leicester Before tariff days this country imported £3,000,000 of hosiery yarns, but since 1931 we became an exporter of this quality of yarn. Last year, however, with the increase in tariff in the other countries and the falling off in the demand for bathing costumes and hosiery this business started to decline At the moment Leicester is quiet but her hosiery makers are confident that the present slackness is only temporary and many of them are optimistic enough to be planning extensions to their factories. When they do it will be a good thing for Lancashire

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, March 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/12
4 per cent 1943 105/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1949 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/2 and after declining to Rs. 96/1 improved to Rs. 96.5 on improved buying.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 8

The local silver market was fairly active to-day with long liquidation and speculative buying. Prices rapidly fluctuated between Rs. 72/8 and Rs. 73. The tendency of the market is upward as further rise is confidently anticipated by buyers. The undertone of the market was firm. The gold market was easy on profit-taking.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 7 0
Fagan delivery	72 9 0
Chaitra delivery	72 14 0
Ready gold	36 8 6
Fagan delivery	36 9 6
Chaitra delivery	36 10 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, March 7

March 59.50 plus 50
May 59.80 plus 20
July 60.40 plus 40

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 7

New York Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 3/4 cents to 58 3/4 cents.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 7

	This week. £
Total Bullion	193,100,000
Public Deposits	11,200,000
(a) Other Deposits	144,900,000
Government Securities	85,100,000
(b) Other Securities	16,200,000
Notes and Coins	73,000,000
Notes in Circulation	380,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	43.77
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	104,500,000
(b) Other Securities, including Discount and Advances	5,400,000

SCATTERED SHOWERS EXPECTED IN SOUTH

POONA, March 8.

Scattered thunder-showers occurred in Tenasserim, Orisa, Ganjam coast and Coorg, Victoria Point reporting three-quarters of an each, Popalpore a half and Balasore a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thunder-showers will occur in the south of the peninsula and in Tenasserim. Generally dry weather will prevail elsewhere.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.1 degrees 6.2 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.1 degrees 0.9 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 56 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 166 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who has had a severe cold for several days was better on Thursday, but is still remaining indoors.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Substantial Improvement In Cross-Rates

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Better Tendency In Grains And Metals

BUMBAY, Mar. 8.

On Friday crossrates marked substantial improvement on good speculative purchases.

BETTER TECHNICAL POSITION IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened a shade easier and thereafter moved within a narrow runge. The undertone was firm on account of better technical position.

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN BULLION

London gold and silver prices declined slightly to-day by way of a reaction.

BETTER TONE IN GRAINS AND METALS.

Wheat and linseed ruled steady. Metals were firm and rubber was slightly better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DECIDEDLY BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange displayed better feeling on improved demand, Giltedged securities were decidedly better with good business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 8.

Previous closing	12.31
To-day's opening	12.30
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.28
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6 87
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.84
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 238

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 8.

Cotton was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative interest with traders awaiting more definite developments in connection with reports from Washington regarding the new loan of 15 cent and the bill to impound 5,500,000 bales for two years. Otherwise it was a small market fluctuating rather irregularly under the influence of small orders but the undertone remained firm indicating better technical position as a result of recent liquidation.

Business at the opening was done in May at 12.30 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing. The market eased slightly on lower Liverpool cables coupled with foreign selling but thereafter prices displayed better tendency and the price stood at 12.31. This level however attracted some local selling and may fell to 12 29.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.28 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 8.

The following were the opening ranges.

May (12.30/12.29) 12.30/12.30
July (12.35/12.35) 12.36/12.36
October (12.22/12.21) 12.23/12.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.94) 6.92
American July (6.87) 6.85
Egyptian March (8.54) 8.54
Egyptian July (8.52) 8.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 8.
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May was quoted around Rs. 237-8 at night at first and later at Rs. 238 when New York futures were about 1 point down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/12, 73 and 73/5. Early market displayed brighter sentiment due to better foreign news but later prices gradually gave way under active selling while the fall was further accentuated by weaker London cables however at the decline some profit-taking developed and prices improved and closed steady at Rs. 65, 72/4 and 72/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/9, 36/10 and 36/11/3. Prices eased on scattered liquidation and bank selling owing to steadier sterling and weaker franc although some improvement was noticeable at the close. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/5/6, 36/6/6 and 36/7/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 8.

Previous closing	4.75 1/4
To-day's opening	4.78 1/4
To-day's closing	4.78 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. e.

Previous closing	4.74 3/8
To-day's opening	4.76 1/4
To-day's closing	4.78 3/8
Difference	+.01

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 8.

Previous closing	70.96
To-day's opening	71.37
To-day's closing	71.65
Difference	+.69

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76-1/4 and then improved to 4.76-1/2 on speculative purchases with gradually rising to 79-3/8 but subsequently reacted to 4.78-7/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.78 3/8.

Franc opened at 71.37 and advanced to 71.40 later rising to 71.46.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 71 65

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 8.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 1/4d.	27d.
Spot	27 3/8d.	27 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 8.

Gold per ounce (£7-8-10) £7-8-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 8.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c. 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 8.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5-35 1/2) 5-40
New York on Bombay	(36-07) 35-87
Berlin on Bombay	(0-88 3/4) 0-88 1/4
London on Shanghai	(1-7 3/8) 1-7 3/4
London on Milan	(56-15) 56-62
London on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

JUTE SHARES VERY FIRM

More Enquiry In Coals

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

Jutes ruled very firm. In Coals there was more enquiry and prices improved. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous nothing particular took place, but India General ordy marked up 5 points while India paper pulp somewhat hardened. Government securities were of strong feature. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 96/8, 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/8; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/12; 5 per cent loan 1938/40 108/8.

Banks:—Bengal central 10/8.

Cottons:—Muir Mills ordy 360.

Coals:—Bengal 276; Equitable 36/10; East Indian 18; New Beerbhoom 14/8; New Manbhoom 65/8; Pench Valley 48 small lot; Standard 32 small lot; West Jamuria 12/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 18/9 small lot; Anglo India 525 small lot; Bally 752/8 small lots; Barnagore 201/8; Birla 16/12; Cheviot 233/3; Clive 36 small lot; Delta 480; Fort Gloster 700; Fort William 338; Gouripore ordy 780 small lot; Howrah 62/13; Hukumchand 75/2; India 483/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 622; Kankinarrah 545 small lot; Lansdowne 220 small lot; National 26/12; Orient 221/8; Presidency 5/8 small lot; Reliance 82/4 small lot; Standard 399; Union 534.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/1 cum div; Tavoy Tin 3; Reliance Firebricks 10/4; Bareilly electric 14/8; Bengal Iron 4/2; Indian Iron and Steel 7/1; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/2 cum div; India Paper Pulp 185; Titaghur Paper ordy 21 small lot; Titaghur Paper defd 9/8; India General Navigation ordy 118; Buland Sugar 13/11; Purabpore Sugar ordy 14/8.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 8

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 56-1/2, May 59-5/8 and July 61-3/4. Trading was very quiet owing to the complete absence of interest and disappointing foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95-3/4. Prices eased on commission house selling and some liquidation.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 8.

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.93. The market continued to be dominated by foreign exchange developments as a result of which trading was very slow with the price standing at 11.92 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£216 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Steady) £217 1/2 buyers £219 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 7/16 sellers. Steady) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 1/2 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 5/8) £16 5/8 value
Dunlop March (£19 3/4 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning March (£18 3/4 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 15/16) 6 1/8 paid and value.
April-June (6 3/16) 6 3/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers.
Linseel La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 3/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 8 9
Rates at noon	6 8 9
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 8 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 8.

	Rs a p
Wheat May	4 3 0
Linseed May	6 8 6

The tone was quiet.

"CHECK CORRUPTION IN P. W. D."

PESHAWAR, March 8.

The Frontier Legislative Council commenced general discussion on the budget.

Besides Malik Khudabkahsh, leader of the Opposition, four other members who spoke to-day criticised the Public Works Department, and invited Government to check corruption.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, Deputy President, criticised Government for not appointing sub-committees similar to other provinces to advise the various departments.

Rai Bahadur Ishardas recommended a constructive policy of industrial development to increase their revenue and finance new schemes by borrowing, as money was cheap.

Rai Bahadur Rochiram warned Government against the gradual increase in expenditure and decrease in revenue and urged them to be more economical.—A.P.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REASSURING STATEMENT REGARDING STERLING

GOOD RECOVERY IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES AND STOCKS

Sterling Better In Terms Of Dollars And Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.

With the atmosphere clarified by Mr. Neville Chamberlain's reassuring statement in the Commons regarding sterling, the sentiment was decidedly brighter and the general tone improved on the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities particularly showing good recovery. Fresh business, however, in most sections was checked owing to the end of the account.

Cotton early weakened owing to Bombay selling, but later recovered on good trade support.

There was another erratic day in foreign exchanges but the volume of business was small.

Balkan news caused bidding for sterling and covering by recent bear speculators.

Consequently, sterling showed good recovery in terms of dollars and francs and during the afternoon gold was quoted one shilling under the fixed price.

Wall Street opened steady but lacked incentive.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, March 1 £98
Monday, March 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Tuesday, March 5 £95
Wednesday, March 6, £94 1/2
Thursday, March 7, £94 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 8.
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were in a brighter sentiment. The general tone was firmer. Giltedgeds were firm and fairly active. Industrials generally were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 3/4) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 7/8) £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (102-6) 102-6
Realisation 1930 (90-0) 92-0
Dunlop Rubber (48-4 1/2) 48-4 1/2
University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2
Ford Motors (30-9) 31-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/8
British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-3
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (90-9) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-6) 50-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Westerns Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (282-6) 288-9
Goddar New (202-6) 203-9
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (278-9) 282-6
Spring Mines (193-9) 195-0
Union Corporation (152-6) 152-0

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 8.
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £95
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116) £116
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1854-58 (£104 3/4) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 30-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 62-6
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 5/8) £14 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-9) 53-9
Rand Mines (156-3) 157-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-9
Mexican Eagle (5-9) unquoted.
Shell Transport (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 8.

General Motors (dol 28 1/2) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 3/8) dol 9 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 30 7/8) dol 31
U S Steel Preference (dol 81) unquoted.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49) £49
L M S Ford (£17) £17
L N E R Defd. (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£20) £20 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board C Stock (£97) £97 1/4

HUMAN PROGRESS THROUGH BUDDHISM

International Buddhist Association's Ambitious Scheme

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

An ambitious scheme has been drawn up by the International Buddhist University Association of Sarnath, Benares. The Association which is a registered body has been founded in memory of Sri Devamita Dhammapala and its main object will be to advance the cause of human progress and to benefit mankind through a sympathetic and broad minded exposition of Buddhism by bringing out, in particular such of its elements as are best calculated to further the attainment of the goal.

PROMOTING BUDDHIST STUDIES.

The Association among other things contemplates encouraging and promoting researches in various branches of Buddhist studies, specially through a body of learned scholars to be styled "The International Buddhist Academy." It intends to impart education in subjects such as Buddhist philosophy, psychology, ethics, fine arts and archaeology and also to teach languages such as Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese, Sinhalese, Burmese and Siamese.

SCHOLARS FOR THE ACADEMY.

Many noted scholars and literateurs of India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam and of Europe, have signified their willingness to become the fellows of the Academy. Prof. Sylvain Levi from Paris accepts the fellowship of the Academy and while promising that he would contribute to the Publications of the Academy, says further "I must admit that I have devoted a large part of my life and efforts to improving the knowledge of Buddhism and I shall be happy to go on as long as I can work. Neither India nor mankind have produced anywhere any better fruit than Buddhism."—A. P.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1935

Religion Should Not Form Basis Of Civic Rights

ALAM ON DELHI FAILURE

Success Will Come If Masses Refuse To Be Pawns, Says Sardul Singh

LAHORE, March 8.

In an exclusive interview in connection with the break-down of peace talks Dr. Mohammad Alam said:—

Every well-wisher of the nation and lover of the country must feel concerned on the breakdown of inter-communal negotiations which were recently carried on between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The result, however, has given me no surprise. The conviction has been growing upon me stronger and stronger every day that unless we completely change our present out-look and declare that religion is not to be the basis of civic rights, there is no solution of the communal problem. We have been since long trying to divide civic rights on basis of religion and there have been so many failures that by this time we should have learnt where the mistake lies. You cannot kill communalism by communalism itself. Religion when it is made the basis of civic rights becomes communalism and the more we attempt to divide civic rights on this basis, the wider we spread communalism and the deeper it is rooted in the soil.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

There is one and one solution only of communalism and it is to engender true nationalism in the sense of anti-communalism with a fearless declaration of removing religion as the basis of division of civic rights. Unfortunately efforts have been made for so many years to build up the national edifice on a sandy communal rock supported by compromise and pacts distributing proportions of civic rights to religious communities. One would think that it is absurd to talk of division of religious rights on the basis of citizenship, but the converse of it to divide civic rights on the basis of religions which is equally absurd still appeals to many of us and we go on working on this wrong hypothesis which is as illogical as it is injurious to the nation.

THESE PACTS.

I for one cannot believe in the success of any such pact or compromise which even accepted today has no guarantee for its stability. It will be a happy day for the country when we stop running mad after these flexible pacts and try to infuse the true spirit of nationalism in the country. Attempts and subsequent failures of such efforts howsoever much sincere they may bring more communalism in the country and every failure of such a attempt is further drop added to the poisonous cup of communalism which is already full to its brim. No pact but a fearless move on the right principle as it was taken by the anti-communal League can alone solve the communal problem of India which looks difficult on its surface, but is so easy in solution in reality.—United Press.

SARDUL SINGH'S STATEMENT

Earnestness And Goodwill On All Sides

LAHORE, March 8.

Sardar Sardul Singh has issued the following statement over the breakdown of the peace talks between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah:—

Every Indian who loves his country must have felt sorry at the failure of Rajendra-Jinnah negotiations. But one who had the opportunity to which the Delhi conversations at close quarters could not help being impressed by the earnestness and goodwill of the parties whose differences it was desired to reconcile.

ALL ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Great credit is due to the Punjab Hindus who, led by Raja Narindra Nath, gave it very early to understand that if joint electorates could be secured, they were prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice demanded of them. The Sikhs, Bengal Hindus and Moslem leaders in general were never before in such a conciliatory mood as at Delhi. But unfortunately their advances in favour of each other did not go far enough to prove satisfactory to every one concerned.

COULDN'T SEE BEYOND THEIR NOSES.

I feel sure that if the same spirit had caught the Sikhs, Bengal and Moslem leaders as was evinced by Raja Narindra Nath and his followers, the Communal tangle which has become such a danger to the political progress of the country, would have finally ended at Delhi. Unfortunately some of us could not see beyond our noses. Instead of taking a long view of the whole position, some of us could not extricate ourselves from the slough of petty details.

MASSES MUST RISE.

It is true that at present the communal trouble can end only if communal leaders show more of goodwill and reasonableness than they cared to show at Delhi. But the real solution of the whole trouble lies in the hands of the general public itself. If the Sikh, Hindu and Moslem masses were to rise to their duty and refuse to play in the hands of the enemies of India's National unity, the day for success of communal discussions would not be far off:—United Press.

"OBJECTS AND PARTS" COMPETITION

RESULTS

will be announced in

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

MARCH 10TH

POPULAR VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

prisoners left. All of the 14,000 were released except 69, who while offering Civil Disobedience were guilty of violence. Because of this complication, they had not been released, though their cases were under examination.

The Law Member informed Mr. Satyamurti, that a detailed case would be presented by him when the Madras members bill came up for the repeal of the repressive laws.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have you already made up your mind to oppose it?

Sir Nripendra Sircar: The bill has only to be read to lead to one conclusion.

WHY BAN SEVA DAL.

Mr. Srikrishna Palliwal said that Congressmen had entered the Assembly to save the Government from its suicidal policy. The Law Member's reasoning was professional, and fell flat on his ears Repression had been tried in America, South Africa and Russia and in every country it had failed. So would it in India as well. The Hindustan Seva Dal was pledged to non-violence, The Prem Maha Vidyalaya of Brindaban was also banned. The Red Shirt organisation had been banned, and Abdul Ghaffar Khan had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. What was the truth, he asked, about the press report of the conditional release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Let the Government, he continued, read the signs of the times, when Abdul Ghaffar Khan preferred jail life to a ministership in the Frontier and when Bengali girls took to violence.

APOLOGIST OF REPRESSION.

Mr. N. R. Mukherji (official Bengal) spoke amidst numerous interruptions from several Congressmen and Nationalists, particularly when he related what he called the violent nature of the activities of the Abhaya Ashram of Comilla, by detailing one instance wherein one Mahomedan was killed and three others wounded. He gave a catalogue of the outrages attempted, in some cases successfully, on officials and maintained that the policy of the Government was necessitated by these symptoms of a disease which required radical treatment like handling a surgeons knife.

MIDNAPORE RAJ.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya said that he never could believe that a Bengali could make a speech like the one the previous speaker had made. (Nationalists; shame). It was not bad laws he complained against, so much as their administration by men like Mukherji who exceeded the bounds of law. Did the House know, he asked, what kind of repression was going on in Midnapore, where men and women were made stark naked in a search for absconders. (Shame).

The Home Member: That is not true.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya: None could be so cold-blooded as to believe them to be true, but they were true all the same.

Continuing, Mr. Chattopadhyaya said that he himself had been accused of dacoity and murder. He personally knew most of the detenus were innocent of violence, but the Government acted on the advice of ill-fed and ill-paid informers. Concluding, the speaker appealed to the Government to change their policy and win the affection of the people.

REPRESSION AS LEGACY?

Mr. Monteath, speaking for the Bombay Government, gave instances of the associations which employed men and boys to march singing revolutionary songs and advocates breaches of law. The Government in enforcing respect for the law, were assisting their successors in maintaining tranquillity. The Government had removed the ban against and restored the property of 225 of such associations which were constituents of the Congress and returned to them a lakh and a quarter of the Congress funds. The ban against 80 other associations had also been removed and the question of the others was being examined.

Mian Ghiasuddin, opposing the cut, said that yesterday the Government had been accused of lack of imagination and to-day it was being accused of over-imagination.

Mr. Srikrishna Singh (Bihar) recalled how innocent youths were shot at in the name of law and order during the Civil Disobedience movement. Government, he complained, were impervious to public opinion, and applied archaic laws to suppress nationalism. Where was the Duke of Connaught's pledge that the days of autocracy were gone? The Commerce Member had said that a new third class compartment would come as a measure response to public opinion. He, the speaker, was prepared to travel in the existing third class carriage, but did not want the liberty of the people to be restricted. He deprecated murder, whatever the motives of the culprit might be. But there were murmurs of revolution in the villages of India, which the Government's policy had encouraged. The Government could still take the people into their confidence by coming into touch with Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence.

CRAIK'S REPLY.

Sir Henry Craik at the outset of his reply to the debate contradicted the statement of Mr. Chattopadhyaya that a whole village in Bengal was stripped naked by troops.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya:—No not by troops, but before they went there.

Sir Henry Craik:—Then whom did you mean?

Mr. Chattopadhyaya in a low voice was heard to say:— "The police."

GENEROUS TO C. D. PRISONERS.

Sir Henry Craik said even as regards the police, there was no mention of it in any of the charges made and investigated by the Bengal Government, and there was no evidence for such a charge.

Mr. Aney had confined himself to Civil Disobedience prisoners. Sir Henry Craik declared that the Government had not at all been vindictive or repressive, but had been generous. Even long before Civil Disobedience was withdrawn or abandoned, the Government of India instructed Local Governments to expedite the release of prisoners convicted for civil disobedience. The fact was that even before the suspension of the movement the number of such prisoners had fallen from 13,000 to 1,500. If this was called repression, he wondered what was generosity.

Proceeding Sir Henry Craik said that all this happened when the movement was only suspended. That it had not been abandoned, but only kept in reserve was proved by Gandhi's own statement to the press, when he said that he had no notion, when the call would come to ask his co-workers to resume the struggle. This Civil Disobedience was no more abandoned than he (speaker) abandoned his coat before he went to bed. Civil Disobedience was there, and might be revived perhaps in a more acute form. Still, when the Congress announced suspension of Civil Disobedience, Government took it entirely by its word, and in a communique announced its policy of further expedition of the release of prisoners. Reservation was made in the case of certain revolutionary organizations, but Local Governments were asked to decide, when the ban could be safely withdrawn. That policy had been faithfully and sincerely carried out.

Sir N. N. Sircar had stated, there were only 69 out of many thousand persons convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience and these were still detained because they were either known to have been connected with terrorist organizations or their conduct in jail was not satisfactory. But the cases even of these 69 were being reviewed with a view to expediting their release.

HOME MEMBER'S DISCOVERY.

As for the Hindustani Seva Dal, four Local Governments had put a ban on it on the ground that it had been found to be a definitely revolutionary organisation. Many of its leaders were intimately connected with terrorists. The association drilled boys in military formation and taught them the use of weapons. How could anyone claim it to be a peaceful organisation?

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena:—What weapons do they use?

Sir Henry Craik:—Rifles. (A voice:—It is a lie.)

Sir Henry Craik continuing said that he did not for a moment admit that Government was acting in a repressive manner towards the people who participated in Civil Disobedience. Government recognized that suspension of the movement was a gesture in the right direction, and that another gesture was the Congress participating in the elections and coming to the constitutional path. Mr. Satyamurthi had told the Government yesterday that the Congress had come to co-operate and almost in the same breath with the inconsistency for which he seems so well known, Mr. Satyamurthi told the House that the Congress object was to smash the prestige of Government (A voice:—Is any prestige left?)

Mr. Satyamurti as a personal explanation remarked that he said yesterday if the Government rejected the hand of co-operation, then Congress would destroy the prestige of the Government.

NO SYMPATHY FOR TERRORISTS.

Sir Henry Craik said his recollection did not agree with Mr. Satyamurti whose statement yesterday was absolute and unconditional. Sir Henry said he felt considerable regret that the oratory of the backbenchers took the line of expressing sympathy with terrorists. That sympathy had been expressed time after time during questions and speeches. He should be sorry to think it reflected the genuine attitude of responsible Congress leaders towards Terrorists. He expected to hear some word of sympathy for the victims of the terrorists, that dreary procession of widows who returned home leaving their husbands behind and for that policeman who underwent the long agony of losing his sight, before losing his life.

Sir Henry Craik warming up declared amidst applause that Government was entitled to take any measure far more severe against these terrorists. He read to the House the Proclamation of the Late King Edward the Seventh which held good to-day, namely, that Government must repress with a stern arm terrorist conspiracies. The speaker would not hear of misbegotten sympathy for terrorists. He hoped he had satisfied the House that the Government's policy towards Civil Disobedience was one of general clemency, but towards terrorists there would be no mitigation, until the movement was crushed. Though there was considerable improvement in the situation, recruitment of young men was still going on, and their mind was being poisoned and there could be no relaxation in Government's effort until the situation improved far better than now. (Applause).

CONGRESS POLICY DEFINED.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai wanted to

(Continued on page 8.)

Lending Officers To Indian States

Metcalfe Seeks Chair's Protection When Bombarded With Volley Of Questions

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Assembly met to-day to continue the discussion on the demands for grants and the debate on the Nationalist Party's cut motion to protest against the "repressive policy" of the Government.

Sir Joseph Bhore, replying to Mr. Satyamurti, said that the Government were not aware of any specific instances in which a firm manufacturing goods in India printed on its packages the name of a foreign country in such a manner as to suggest that the goods were manufactured elsewhere that in India. The Government did not agree with the suggestion that steps should be taken to force firms to print the words 'made in India' on goods manufactured in India. Thereupon Mr. Satyamurti mentioned certain soap and cigarette companies, which he alleged, adopted the practice complained of. Sir Joseph Bhore said that he was not aware of the specific instances.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai enquired about the practice with regard to Gold Flake cigarettes manufactured in India.

OFFICERS FOR INDIAN STATES.

Sir Joseph Bhore asked for notice to make enquiries.

Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know the number of European officers of the Foreign and Political Department, whose services had been lent to Indian States.

Mr. Metcalfe replied that 7 serving and 6 retired officers of the Department were serving in States.

Asked whether the policy of the Government was to lend European officers in preference to Indian officers, Mr. Metcalfe replied in the negative.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether it was not a fact that the Political Department was trying to influence the Maharaja of Cochin to accept a European officer in preference to an Indian officer.

CHAIR'S PROTECTION SOUGHT.

Mr. Metcalfe sought the protection of the Chair as the question affected the relations between the States and the Government.

The President ruled the question out of order.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked: Are officers lent at the voluntary request of the Darbars?

Mr. Metcalfe: Invariably officers are lent at the request of the Darbars provided their services can be spared and they are willing to accept the employment.

Mr. Desai: What has been the increase in the number of European officers in the service of States during the past five years?

Mr. Metcalfe: I want notice.

INDIANS AND PORT TRUSTS.

The question of Indianising the Port Trusts was raised by Mr. Satyamurti. He drew attention to the representation by the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay to the Bombay Government for the appointment of an Indian as the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in the vacancy that would be caused by the retirement of Mr. Sharpe.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the power of the appointment of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trusts was vested in the Bombay Government under the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879. The Government of India did not propose to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Satyamurti next drew the attention of the House to the representations made by several Indian commercial bodies urging on the Government to see that Indians were appointed as Chairman or vice--chairman of the Port Trusts in the major ports of India.

NO REASON TO SUPPOSE.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the Government had received representations from the bodies named. The Government of India had no reason to suppose that the claims of Indians with the necessary administrative experience were not duly considered when the vacancies occurred by the local government by whom these appointments were made. They had recently impressed on the local governments the necessity of proceeding more rapidly and systematically with the Indianisation of the higher posts under the Port Trusts and as Indians qualified by experience in financial and commercial management of ports and railways became available in large numbers, it should be possible to give effect to the wishes of the Indian commercial community.

NOT THAT I AM AWARE OF!

Mr. Satyamurti: Has any Indian been appointed to any of these places?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Not that I am aware of. I am speaking subject to correction.

Answering Mr B Das, Sir Joseph Bhore said that the local governments had the full statutory authority to make these appointments.

Mr. Satyamurti suggested that the Government of India should exercise their superintendence in this direction.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that the Government of India could not interfere with the action of the local governments except by way of general advice which had been tendered, he believed, sometime last year.

Mr. Satyamurti: Was that advice headed to by any local government?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I understand we get a quarterly report.—A.P.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

Short Notice Question In Assembly

In a short-notice question Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar wanted to know if the Government would extend the period of time during which applications for shares in the Reserve Bank would be received as time allotted was only two days, which was too short for villagers to reach the proper places where applications would be received.

Replying Sir James Grigg stated that the Government would not interfere with the arrangements made by the Board of Directors as sufficient notice of dates for application has been given by the Government.

The Finance Member also referred Mr. Chetty to the prospectus issued to-day in the Indian press in which all information would be available.—United Press.

MAYOR'S PARTY TO GOVERNOR

The Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill presented a brilliant appearance on Friday evening, when Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the Mayor and Mrs. Rahimtoola gave a Garden Party in honour of H. E. the Governor and Lady Brayourne.

Abaut 1,500 guests were invited on the occasion, which included members of the Government of Bombay, members of the Legislative Council, Municipal Councillors, High Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates and well known citizens.

The Governor and Lady Brabourne were received by the Mayor and Mrs. Rahimtoola and were introduced to the members of the Municipal Corporation.

Again after tea, the Mayor took the Governor round among the guests and introduced them with whom he spent nearly an hour in pleasant conversation. Th function came to a close at sunset.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.